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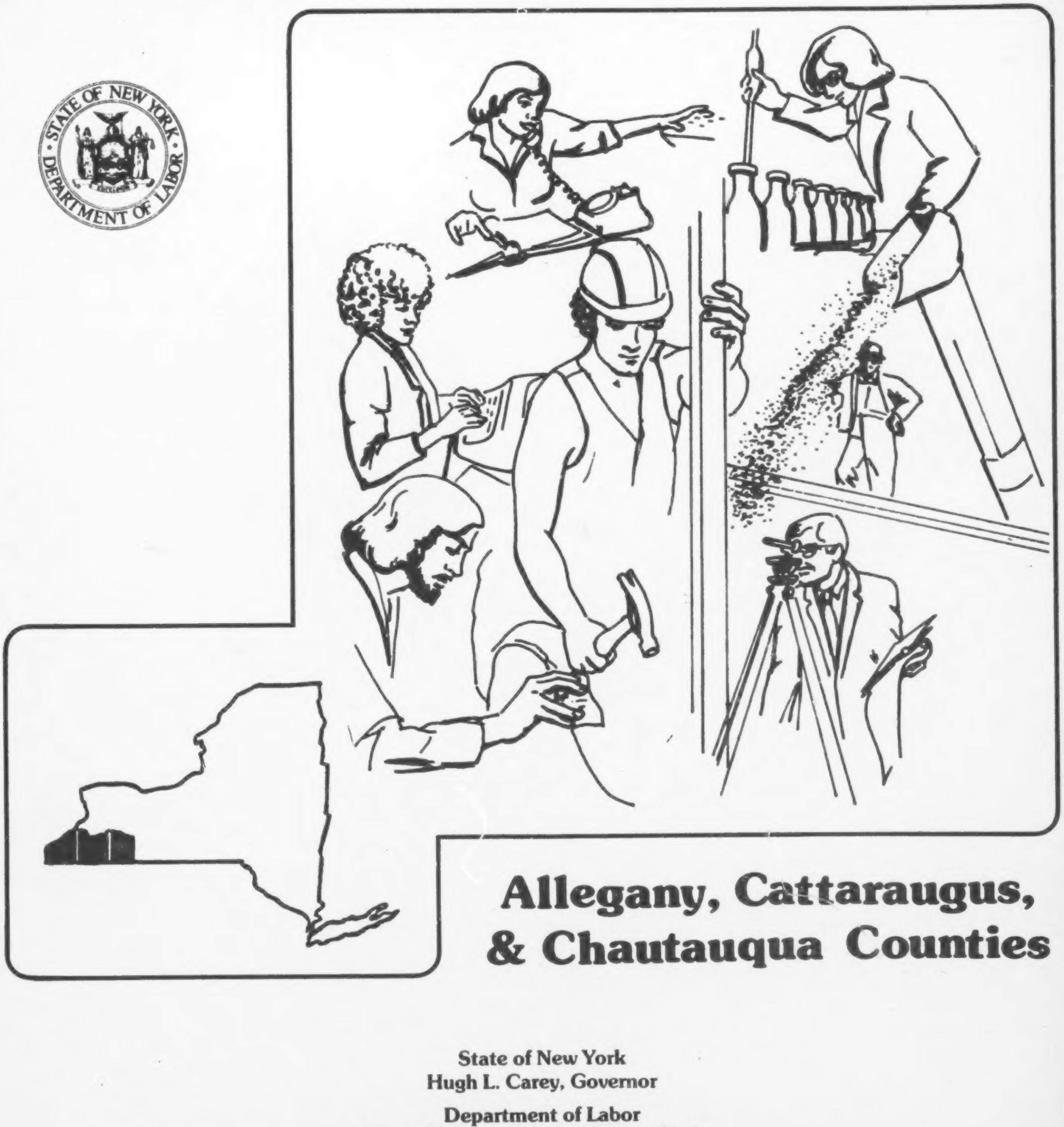
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Allegany, Cattaraugus, & Chautauqua Counties

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor
Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES

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INTRODUCTION

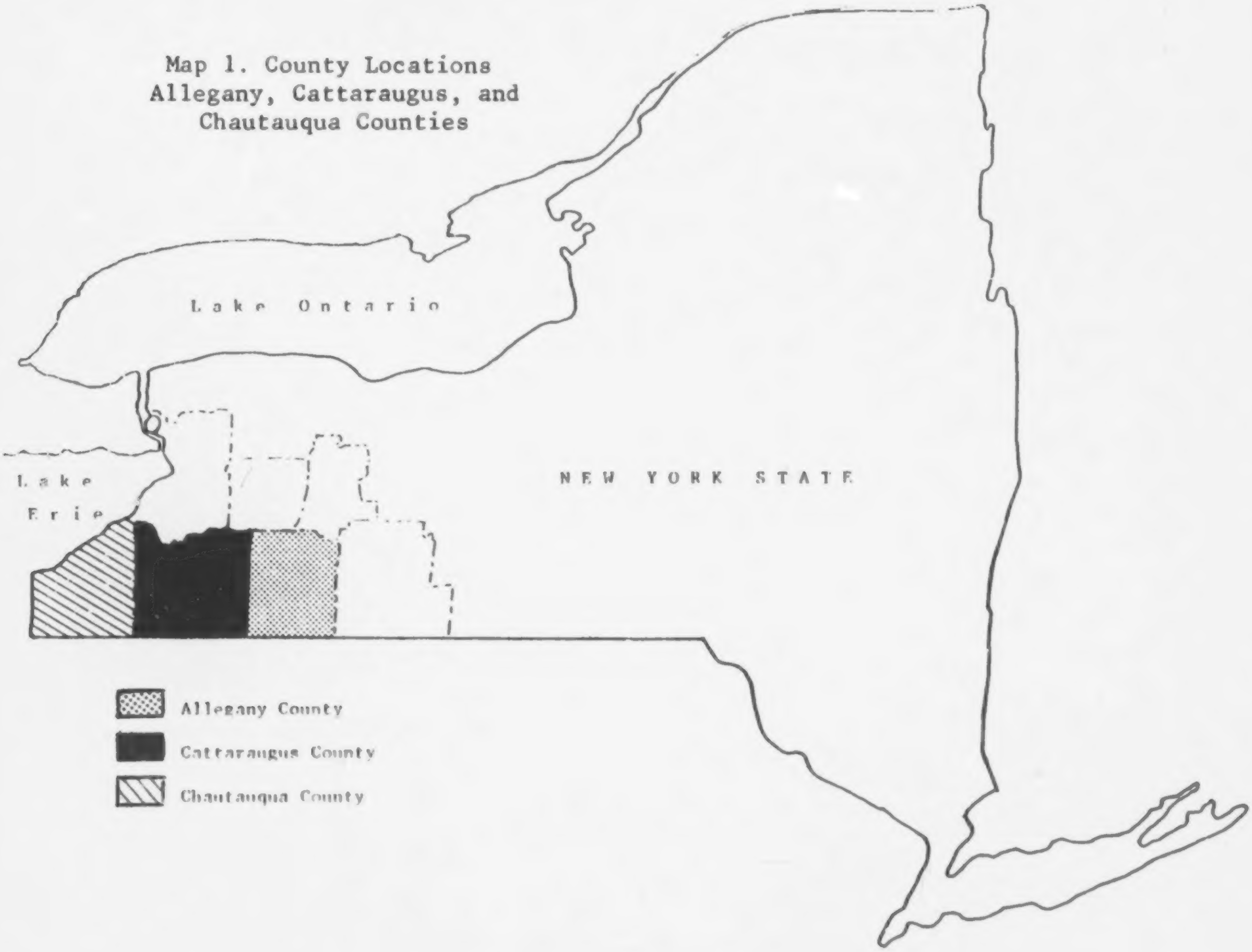
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socioeconomic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties are located in the Southern Tier West Region of New York State approximately 30 miles south of the City of Buffalo. The Pennsylvania border defines the southern border of each of the counties while the shoreline of Lake Erie forms the northern border of Chautauqua County. Erie, Wyoming, and Livingston counties also adjoin the northern boundaries of the counties and Steuben County is an eastern neighbor of Allegany County (see Map 1).



Map 1. County Locations
Allegany, Cattaraugus, and
Chautauqua Counties

Transportation Facilities

Highways--In 1950, the New York State Thruway was completed, linking for the first time, key metropolitan areas to the lake plain sector of the region. East-west accessibility to the remainder of the region has increased greatly since construction began on the Southern Tier Expressway.

Completion of this route, expected in the early 1980's, will provide a modern developmental highway throughout the center of the region.

Other major highways in the three counties include New York State Route 19, a two-lane facility that bisects Allegany County along a north-south axis and intersects the Southern Tier Expressway just north of Belmont. Old Route 17 follows an east-west route across the southern portion of Allegany County passing through Wellsville, the principal urban area, and continuing east to Corning.

North-south access in Cattaraugus County is provided by U.S. Route 219, a two-lane principal arterial route, and New York Route 16, an important route connecting Olean with Buffalo. Route 219 continues south into Pennsylvania, providing the principal southern access for the central area of the region.

Chautauqua has the greater accessibility of the three counties, with convenient routing into Pennsylvania and/or Buffalo provided via the New York State Thruway and/or along Routes 5 and 20. North-south access, outside of the region, is primarily via Routes 60, 62, and 474. Chautauqua Lake, lying diagonally across central Chautauqua County, creates a natural east-west barrier for intra-county movement. As a consequence, existing roads circle the lake in order to link with connecting highways.

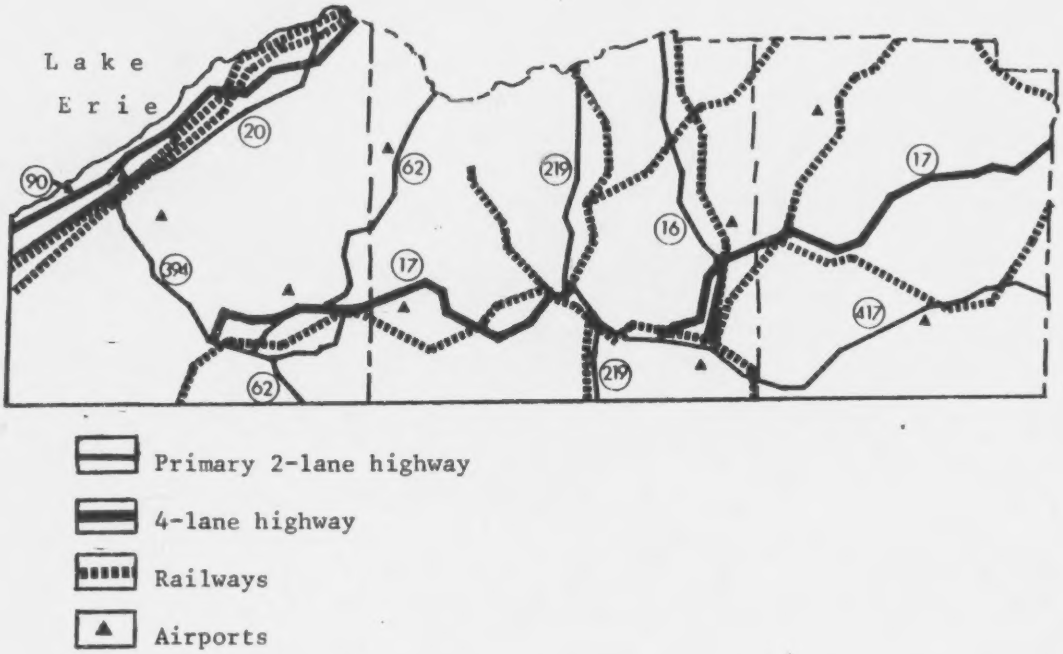
Rail--Several rail lines serve Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties. Conrail (Consolidated Rail Corporation) operates lines which pass through Fredonia, Dunkirk, Niobe, Jamestown, Falconer, Waterboro, Salamanca, Carrollton, Olean, Cuba Junction, Wellsville, and Machias. The Chessie System serves Cattaraugus County and makes freight stops in Ellicottville, Ashford Junction, Machias and Carrollton. The New York and Lake Erie railways also provide service to Cattaraugus County with stops in the villages of Cattaraugus and Salamanca.

Waterways--Lake Erie links Chautauqua County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties have 9 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are listed below by county:

Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Houghton College Airport	Giermek Executive Airport	Chautauqua County Airport
Wellsville Airport	Olean Airport	Dart Airport
	Randolph Airport	Camp Vernon Airport
	South Dayton Airport	

Map 2. Transportation Network
Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Counties
1982



Geographic Characteristics

The Southern Tier West Region is characterized by diverse terrain features which have influenced the development of transportation patterns. One of the most predominant terrain features is the Appalachian plateau, encompassing most of Allegany County and the southern portions of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

Allegany County covers approximately 1,048 square miles. It is bisected by the Genesee River Valley running through the central area of the County. Highest elevations exist in the hilly southern area; however, most areas have elevations substantially above mean sea level. The incidence of mountains and hills have directed transportation routes to the areas along the valleys and over the low elevation terrain.

Cattaraugus County consists of 1,335.9 square miles. The lowest elevation occurs at the northwest corner of the County, whereas the highest point is in the Town of Allegany in the southeast corner. Approximately 32 percent of the total land area exceeds 15 percent slope, with the southern and central portions of the County containing over 75 percent of the land in this steep slope category. Roadways and rail lines follow paths of least resistance adjacent to rivers and along valley bottoms. These paths of least resistance run south to north branching out along the Allegany River Valley northward resembling the root structure of a plant.

Chautauqua County has a total area of 1,080 square miles. Land elevations range from the lower areas along the Lake Erie Plain, with highest elevations in the southeast. Within the Appalachian Plateau, Chautauqua Lake creates a severe barrier to rapid east-west movement in the County. The general topography coupled with a severe winter season of four to five months duration contributes to transportation difficulties in Chautauqua County.

Land Use

A generalized overview of the Southern Tier West Region is summarized on the accompanying Table 1, describing the uses of land by major category among the three counties in 1968. Forest lands cover the largest acreages in both Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, while agriculture utilizes the greatest number of acres in Chautauqua County. For the region as a whole, approximately 28 percent of the land is used in active agriculture, while 31 percent is forest land. An additional 22 percent falls into the brushland category.

After subtracting additional acreages for water wetlands, fallow lands and larger outdoor recreation areas, the table indicates that only seven percent of the total regional land is developed in terms of urban uses, rural residential, roads and other similar uses of land.

Current trends have showed little changes since the 1968 land use distribution was determined. Urban growth has continued to emanate out from existing centers along major highways. In addition, lakeshore development and recreational activities have increased in the area.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE NEW YORK STATE AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1968

Category of use	New York State	3-County average	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Total surface area (square miles)	49,374.4	3,491.3	1,034.9	1,354.4	1,102.0
Active agriculture	21.9	27.7	23.4	24.4	35.7
Woodlands, forest	37.1	31.4	35.1	34.1	24.6
Woodlands, brushlands	17.6	22.4	26.3	19.0	22.9
Wetlands	4.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	3.0
Water	4.6	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.6
Residential, high density	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8
Residential, medium density	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Residential, low and other	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0
Commercial	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Industrial	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
Extractive	0.4	2.5	4.9	2.5	0.1
Public,semi-public	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Outdoor recreation	1.2	2.8	0.2	6.6	0.5
Transportation	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.4
Inactive or under construction	6.7	5.1	7.1	3.3	5.3

- Represents zero.

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

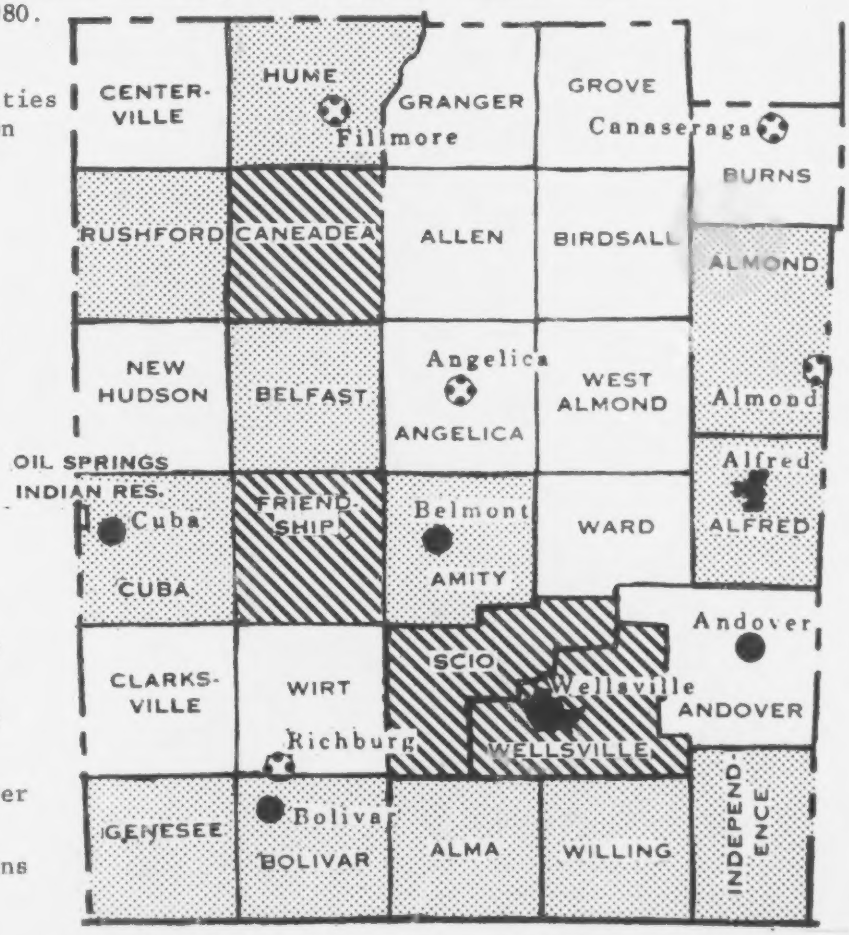
II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 population census count for the Southern Tier West Region was 284,364. This total was distributed among the three counties as follows: 51,742 persons in Allegany County; 85,697 in Cattaraugus County; and 146,925 in Chautauqua County. The Region's population density of 82.1 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile. Allegany County, with an average of 50.0 residents per square mile, had the lowest population density in the Region and ranked 54th among the 62 counties in the State. Chautauqua County, the most densely populated county in the Region, had 133.3 residents per square mile and ranked 28th among New York State counties. Cattaraugus County, with a population density of 63.3 residents per square mile, ranked 46th in the State. Typically, county residents are not uniformly distributed throughout a county, but tend to concentrate near employment centers. As a result, densities may vary significantly throughout the county.

In Allegany County population densities ranged from a high of 4,139.2 persons per square mile in the Village of Alfred to a low of 2.0 in the portion of the Oil Springs Indian Reservation in the County. In general, population densities were lowest north of Route 17 and highest south of the Route. Map 3 illustrates population densities in Allegany County, by village, town and Indian Reservation for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
by County Subdivision
Allegany County
1980


CENTER-VILLE
HUME
Fillmore
GRANGER
GROVE
Canaseraga
BURNS
RUSHFORD
CANEADEA
ALLEN
BIRDSALL
ALMOND
NEW HUDSON
BELFAST
Angelica
ANGELICA
WEST ALMOND
Almond
OIL SPRINGS INDIAN RES.
Cuba
CUBA
FRIENDSHIP
Belmont
AMITY
WARD
Alfred
ALFRED
Andover
ANDOVER
CLARKSVILLE
WIRT
SCIO
Wellsville
WELLSVILLE
Richburg
GENESEE
Bolivar
BOLIVAR
ALMA
WILLING
INDEPENDENCE

☐ 0-24.9 persons per square mile

▒ 25-49.9 persons per square mile

▨ 50-99.9 persons per square mile

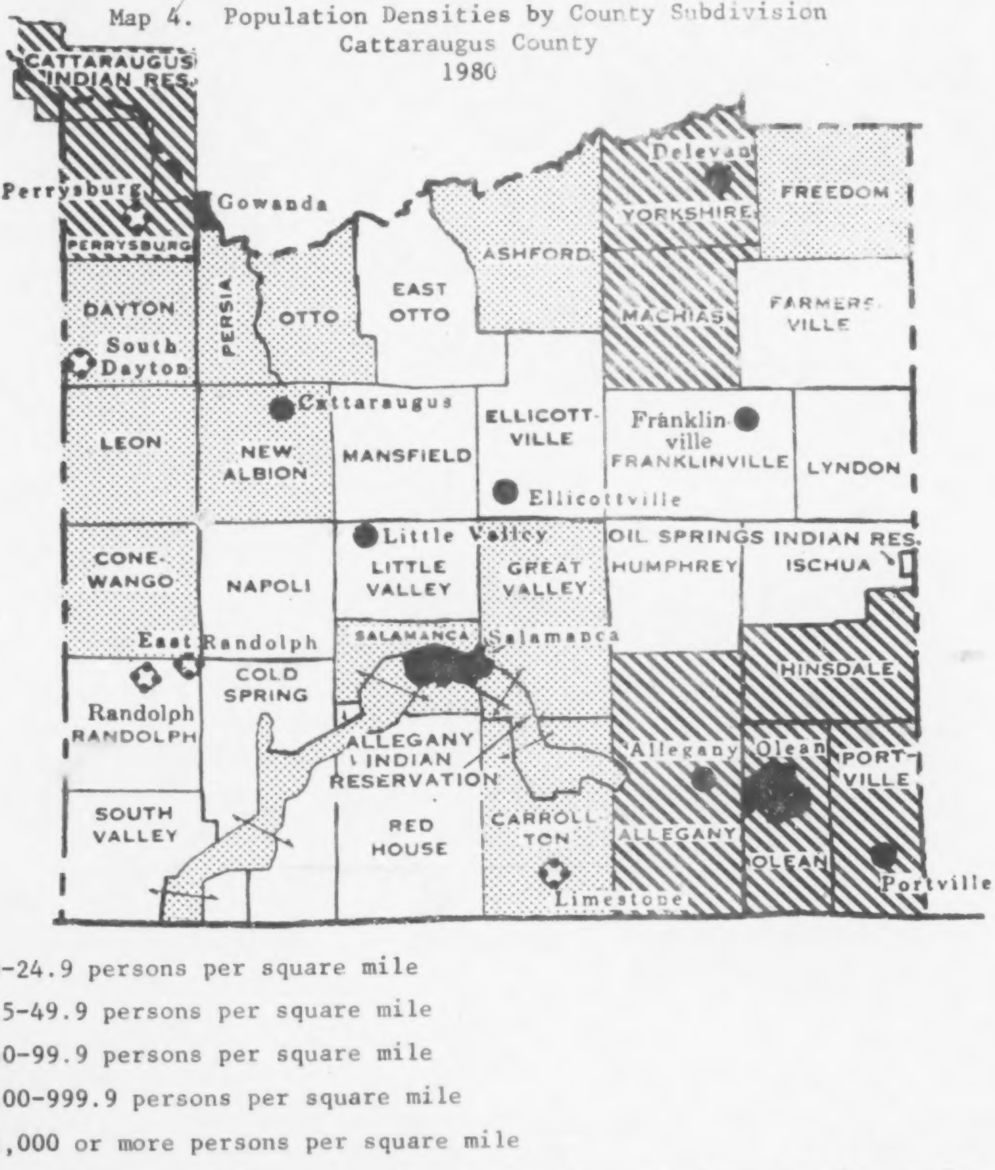
⁘ 100-999.9 persons per square mile

■ 1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

Population densities in Cattaraugus County ranged from a high of 4,156.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Allegany to a low of less than one person per square mile for the portion of the Oil Springs Indian Reservation located in Cattaraugus County. The Town of Red House, located almost entirely within the Jurisdiction of the Allegany State Park, also had a very low population density--1.9 persons per square mile. In general, population densities were greatest in the cities, towns and villages in the southeast corner of the County along Route 17. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Cattaraugus County, by city, village, town, and Indian Reservation.

Map 4. Population Densities by County Subdivision
Cattaraugus County
1980


CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RES.
Perrysburg
Gowanda
PERRYSBURG
DAYTON
South Dayton
PERSIA
OTTO
EAST OTTO
ASHFORD
Delevan
YORKSHIRE
FREEDOM
MACHIAS
FARMERSVILLE
Cattaraugus
LEON
NEW ALBION
MANSFIELD
ELLICOTTVILLE
Franklinville
FRANKLINVILLE
LYNDON
Ellicottville
Little Valley
OIL SPRINGS INDIAN RES.
CONEWANGO
NAPOLI
LITTLE VALLEY
GREAT VALLEY
HUMPHREY
ISCHUA
East Randolph
SALAMANCA
Salamanca
HINSDALE
COLD SPRING
Randolph
RANDOLPH
ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION
Allegany
Olean
PORTVILLE
SOUTH VALLEY
RED HOUSE
CARROLLTON
ALLEGANY
OLEAN
Portville
Limestone

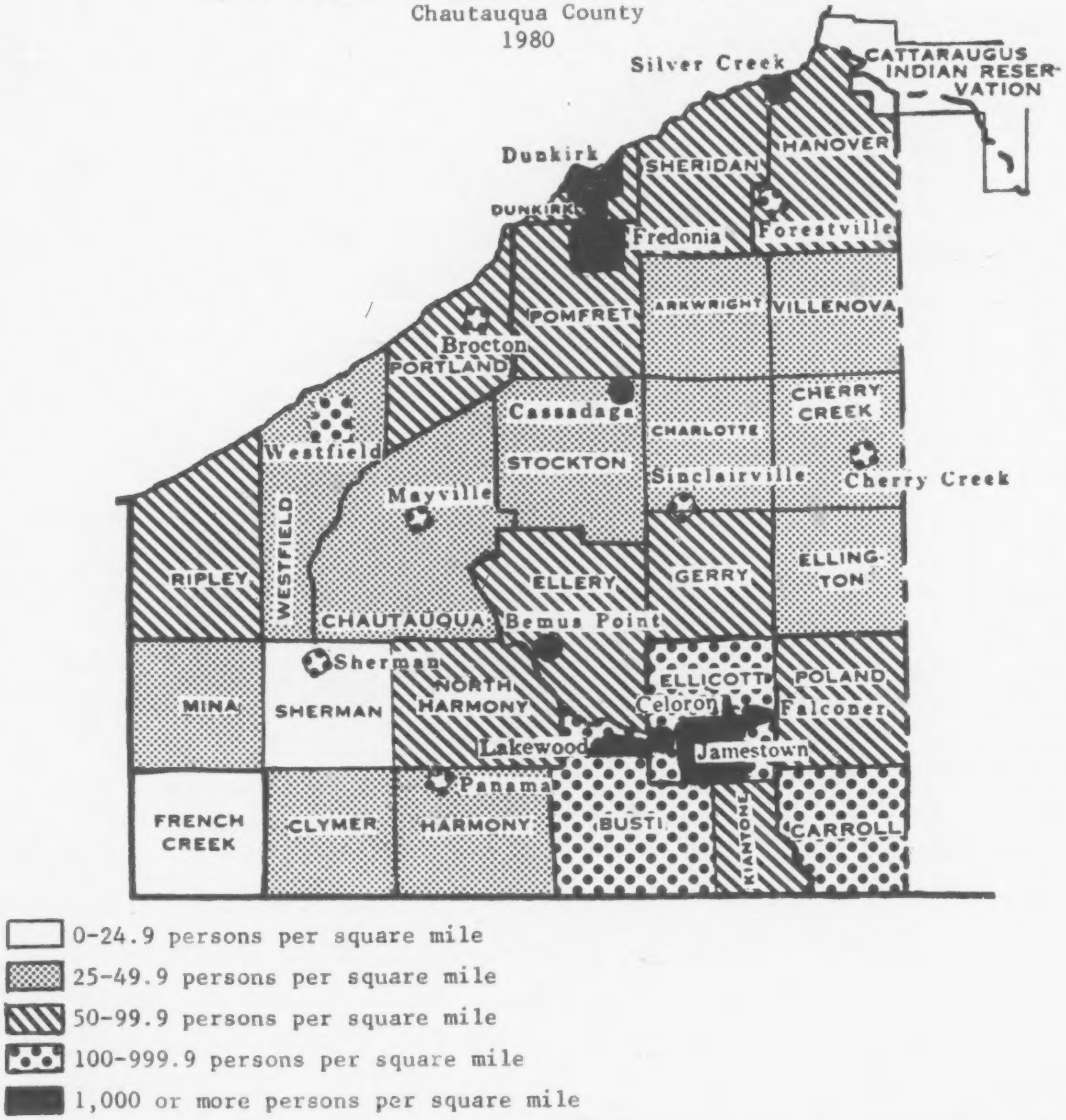
☐ 0-24.9 persons per square mile
▒ 25-49.9 persons per square mile
▨ 50-99.9 persons per square mile
⁙ 100-999.9 persons per square mile
■ 1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

Chautauqua County's population densities ranged from a high of 3,765.8 persons per square mile in the City of Jamestown to 5.8 persons per square mile in the portion of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation located in the County.

Most of the County's population is concentrated in two areas: Jamestown and its environs and on or near the southeastern shore of Lake Erie. Map 5 presents the 1980 population densities of Chautauqua County subdivisions.

Map 5. Population Densities by County Subdivision
Chautauqua County
1980


Silver Creek
CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RESERVATION
Dunkirk
DUNKIRK
SHERIDAN
HANOVER
Fredonia
Forestville
POMFRET
ARKWRIGHT
VILLENOVA
Brocton
PORTLAND
Cassadaga
CHERRY CREEK
CHARLOTTE
Westfield
STOCKTON
Sinclairville
Cherry Creek
Mayville
WESTFIELD
RIPLEY
ELLERY
GERRY
ELLINGTON
CHAUTAUQUA
Bemus Point
Sherman
NORTH HARMONY
ELLICOTT
POLAND
MINA
SHERMAN
Celoron
Falconer
Lakewood
Jamestown
Panama
FRENCH CREEK
CLYMER
HARMONY
BUSTI
KIANTONE
CARROLL
0-24.9 persons per square mile
25-49.9 persons per square mile
50-99.9 persons per square mile
100-999.9 persons per square mile
1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980 the Region's population increased 45.5 percent while the population of New York State grew 141.5 percent. Total growth among counties within the Region differed markedly over the eight decades. Chautauqua County's population climbed by 66.4 percent while Allegany County's crept up by only 24.7 percent and Cattaraugus County's increased by 30.6 percent.

Growth among the counties was generally inconsistent over the period 1900 to 1980. Allegany and Chautauqua counties actually experienced declines during two of the eight decades and although Cattaraugus County's population grew during each decade, the growth ranged from 0.4 to 8.2 percent per decade.

From 1970 to 1980 the population of Chautauqua County, like the population of New York State, decreased. Graph I illustrates population trends for the Southern Tier West Region and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for the State, the Region, and the counties.

GRAPH 1

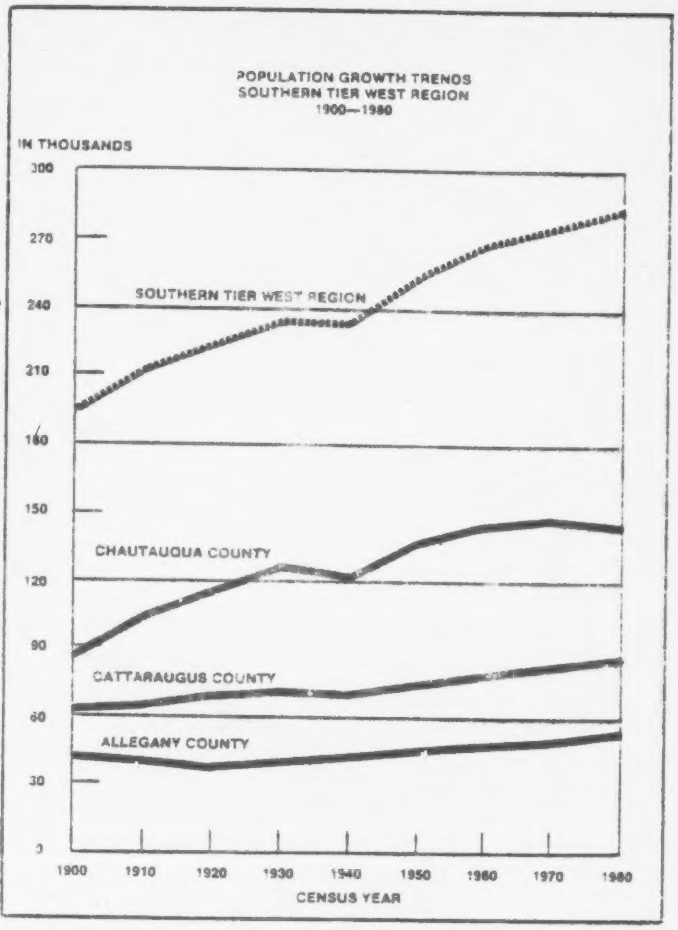


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND SOUTHERN TIER
WEST REGION BY COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	Southern Tier West Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
1900	7,268,894	195,458	41,501	65,643	88,315
1910	9,113,614	212,457	41,412	65,919	105,126
1920	10,385,227	223,513	36,842	71,323	115,348
1930	12,588,066	236,880	38,025	72,398	126,457
1940	13,479,142	235,913	39,681	72,652	123,580
1950	14,830,192	256,874	43,784	77,901	135,189
1960	16,782,304	269,542	43,978	80,187	145,377
1970	18,241,391	275,429	46,458	81,666	147,305
1980	17,557,288	284,364	51,742	85,697	146,925

SOURCE: The People of New York State Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, Table 1, Cornell University; 1980 Census of Population and Housing; PHC-V-34, Table 1.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE USA, NEW YORK STATE, AND SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY 1900 - 1980

Decade	United States *	New York State	Southern Tier West Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
1900-1910	21.4	25.4	8.7	-0.2	0.4	19.0
1910-1920	15.3	14.0	5.2	-11.0	8.2	9.7
1920-1930	15.6	21.2	6.0	3.2	1.5	9.6
1930-1940	7.7	7.1	-0.4	4.4	0.4	-2.3
1940-1950	14.9	10.0	8.9	10.3	7.2	9.4
1950-1960	18.6	13.2	4.9	0.4	2.9	7.5
1960-1970	13.5	8.7	2.2	5.6	1.8	1.3
1970-1980	11.0	-3.8	3.2	11.4	4.9	-0.3
1900-1980	199.2	141.5	45.5	24.7	30.6	66.4

* Excludes Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1940.

The Southern Tier West Region's population grew 10.7 percent from 1950 to 1980 compared with 49.5 percent nationwide and 11.8 percent statewide. Growth rates for the counties in the Region varied considerably with Allegany County growing the fastest (18.2 percent) and Chautauqua County the least (8.7 percent). Most of Allegany County's growth took place from 1970 to 1980; most of Chautauqua County's growth occurred from 1950-1960. From 1950 to 1980 Cattaraugus County grew 10.0 percent, mostly in the decade of 1970-1980.

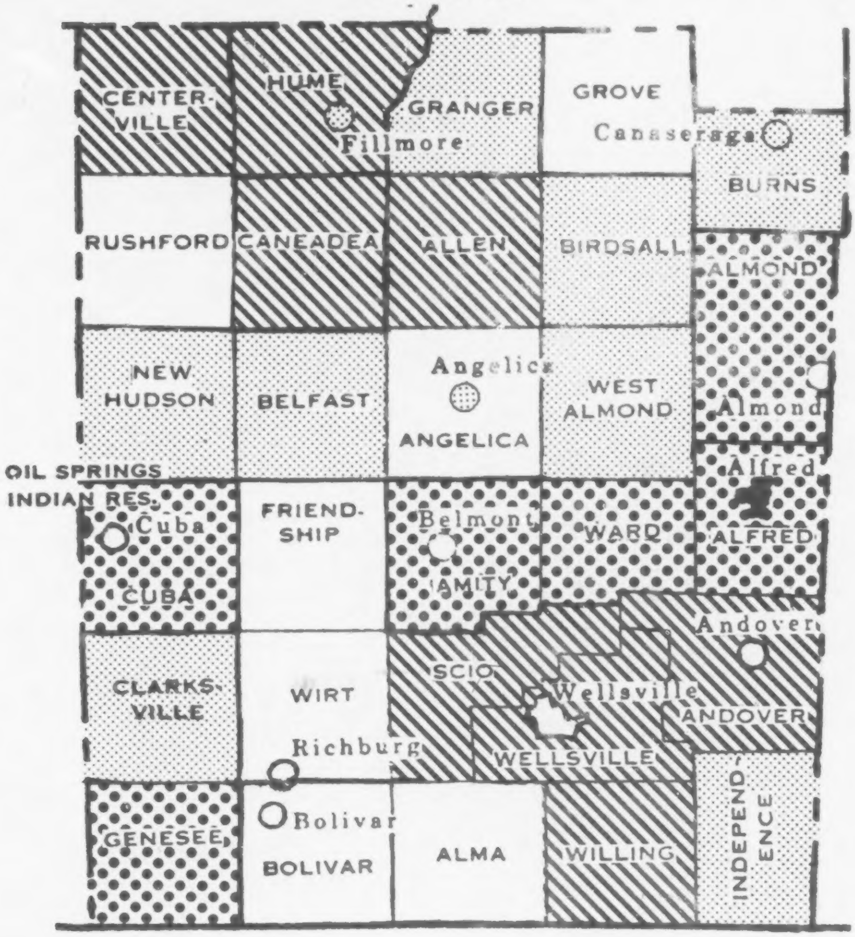
Table 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION POPULATION BY COUNTY 1950 - 1980

County	1950-1980
Southern Tier West Region	10.7
Allegany County	18.2
Cattaraugus County	10.0
Chautauqua County	8.7

At sub-county levels, variations in population growth rates were dramatic. Population declined considerably in some county subdivisions while more than doubling in others. In allegany County, for example, population increased 141.9 percent in the Village of Alfred (caused by increasing enrollment at colleges in the area) but declined 17.1 in the Village of Andover. Ruralization of the County resulted in a gradual decline in the proportion of the County's population living in villages during the period 1950 to 1980. In

1980 only 37.1 percent of the County's population lived in urban centers compared with 43.2 percent in 1950. From 1950 to 1980 population declined in 7 of the 11 villages compared with only 5 of the 29 towns in Allegany County. Map 6 illustrates the pattern of growth in Allegany County and Tables 5 and 6 present census counts and population growth rates for Allegany County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 6. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision
Allegany County
1950 to 1980



CENTERVILLE
HUME
GRANGER
Fillmore
GROVE
Canaseraga
BURNS
RUSHFORD
CANEADEA
ALLEN
BIRDSALL
ALMOND
NEW HUDSON
BELFAST
Angelica
ANGELICA
WEST ALMOND
Almond
OIL SPRINGS INDIAN RES.
Cuba
CUBA
FRIENDSHIP
Belmont
AMITY
WARD
Alfred
ALFRED
Andover
SCIO
Wellsville
ANDOVER
CLARKSVILLE
WIRT
Richburg
WELLSVILLE
GENESEE
Bolivar
BOLIVAR
ALMA
WILLING
INDEPENDENCE

☐ Population decline
▒ 0 to 24.9% growth
▨ 25 to 49.9% growth
⁘ 50 to 99.9% growth
■ 100% or more growth

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population growth rates.

Table 5. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ALLEGANY COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Alfred Village	2,053	2,807	3,804 b/	4,967
Wellsville Village	6,402	5,967 a/	5,815	5,769
Places under 2,500				
Almond Village (part)	636	665	627	529
Andover Village	1,351	1,247	1,214	1,120
Angelica Village	928	898	948	982
Belmont Village	1,211	1,146	1,102	1,024
Bolivar Village	1,490	1,405	1,379	1,345
Canaseraga Village	693	730	750	700
Cuba Village	1,783	1,949	1,735	1,739
Fillmore Village	527	522	537	563
Friendship Village	1,344	1,231	1,285	ina
Houghton (unincorporated)	ina	ina	ina	ina
Richburg Village	514	493	482	434
Towns				
Alfred Town	2,862	3,730	4,875 b/	6,191
(Alfred Village)	(2,053)	(2,807)	(3,804)	(4,967)
Allen Town	347	306	292	486
Alma Town	931	871	839	920
Almond Town	1,331	1,373	1,524	1,671
(Almond Village - part)	(636)	(665)	(627)	(529)
Amity Town	1,997	2,006	2,150	2,272
(Belmont Village)	(1,211)	(1,146)	(1,102)	(1,024)
Andover Town	1,973	1,801	1,839	1,956
(Andover Village)	(1,351)	(1,247)	(1,214)	(1,120)
Angelica Town	1,390	1,335	1,306	1,438
(Angelica Village)	(928)	(898)	(948)	(982)
Belfast Town	1,277	1,265	1,339	1,495
Birdsall Town	249	160	175	257
Bolivar Town	2,680	2,441	2,391	2,496
(Bolivar Village)	(1,490)	(1,405)	(1,379)	(1,345)
(Richburg Village - part)	(93)	(78)	(79)	(139)
Burns Town	1,185	1,238	1,256	1,211
(Canaseraga Village)	(693)	(730)	(750)	(700)
Caneada Town	1,845	1,911	2,364	2,421
(Houghton - unincorporated)	ina	ina	(1,620)	ina
Centerville Town	545	491	526	696
Clarksville Town	828	840	874	938
Cuba Town	2,784	3,116	3,165	3,428
(Cuba Village)	(1,783)	(1,949)	(1,735)	(1,739)

Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Friendship Town	2,182	2,020	2,106	2,164
(Friendship Village)	(1,344)	(1,231)	(1,285)	(ina)
Genesee Town	1,134	1,193	1,187	1,787
Granger Town	455	429	450	508
Grove Town	566	469	415	497
Hume Town	1,660	1,729	1,838	2,040
(Fillmore Village)	(527)	(522)	(537)	(563)
Independence Town	1,053	1,004	1,031	1,138
New Hudson Town	618	612	579	669
Rushford Town	935	995	1,021	1,125
Scio Town	1,511	1,513	1,674	1,971
Ward Town	239	234	271	362
Wellsville Town	8,555	8,278 a/	8,368	8,658
(Wellsville Village)	(6,402)	(5,967)	(5,815)	(5,769)
West Almond Town	320	293	213	357
Willing Town	1,089	1,208	1,296	1,451
Wirt Town	1,243	1,117	1,094	1,137
(Richburg Village - part)	(421)	(415)	(403)	(355)
Indian Reservation				
Oil Springs Indian Reservation (part)	-	-	-	2
TOTAL: Allegany County	43,784	43,978	46,458	51,742

ina - information not available.

NOTES: a. Part of Wellsville Town annexed by Wellsville Village.
b. Part of Alfred Town annexed by Alfred Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC-V-34, Table 1.

Table 6. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ALLEGANY COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Alfred Village	36.7	35.5 b/	30.6	141.9
Wellsville Village	-6.8 a/	-2.5	-0.8	-9.9
Places under 2,500				
Almond Village (part)	4.6	-5.7	-15.6	-16.8
Andover Village	-7.7	-2.6	-7.7	-17.1
Angelica Village	-3.2	5.6	3.6	5.8
Belmont Village	-5.4	-3.8	-7.1	-15.4
Bolivar Village	-5.7	-1.9	2.4	-9.7
Canaseraga Village	5.3	2.7	-6.7	1.0
Cuba Village	9.3	-11.0	0.2	-2.5
Fillmore	-1.0	2.9	4.8	6.8
Friendship Village	-8.4	4.4	ina	ina
Houghton (unincorporated)	ina	ina	ina	ina
Richburg Village	-4.1	-2.2	-10.0	-15.6
Towns				
Alfred Town	30.3	30.7 b/	27.0	116.3
(Alfred Village)	(36.7)	(35.5)	(30.6)	(141.9)
Allen Town	-11.8	-4.6	66.4	40.1
Alma Town	-6.4	-3.7	9.7	-1.2
Almond Town	3.2	11.0	9.6	25.5
(Almond Village - part)	(4.6)	(-5.7)	(-15.6)	(-16.8)
Amity Town	0.5	7.2	5.7	13.8
(Belmont Village)	(-5.4)	(-3.8)	(-7.1)	(-15.4)
Andover Town	-8.7	2.1	6.4	-0.9
(Andover Village)	(-7.7)	(-2.6)	(-7.7)	(-17.1)
Angelica Town	-4.0	-2.2	10.1	3.5
(Angelica Village)	(-3.2)	(5.6)	(3.6)	(5.8)
Belfast Town	-1.0	5.8	11.7	17.1
Birdsall Town	-35.7	9.4	46.9	3.2
Bolivar Town	-8.9	-2.0	4.4	-6.9
(Bolivar Village)	(-5.7)	(-1.9)	(-2.5)	(-9.7)
(Richburg Village - part)	(-16.1)	(1.3)	(75.9)	(49.5)
Burns Town	4.5	1.5	-3.6	2.2
(Canaseraga Village)	(5.3)	(2.7)	(-6.7)	(1.0)
Caneada Town	3.6	23.7	2.4	31.2
(Houghton - unincorporated)	ina	ina	ina	ina
Centerville Town	-9.9	7.1	32.3	27.7
Clarksville Town	1.4	4.0	7.3	13.3
Cuba Town	11.9	1.6	8.3	23.1
(Cuba Village)	(9.3)	(-11.0)	(0.2)	(-2.5)

Table 6. (continued)

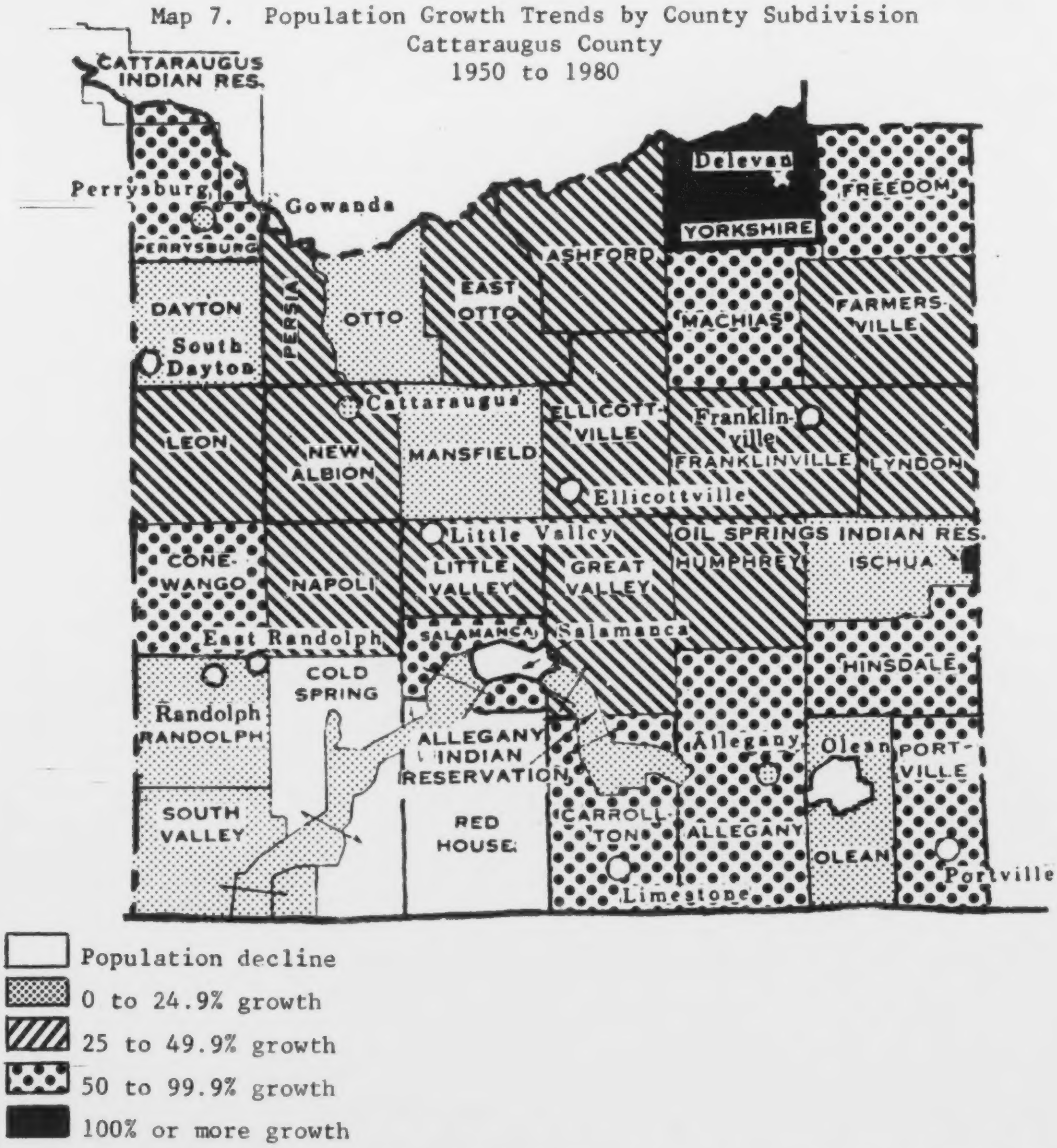
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Friendship Town	-7.4	4.3	2.8	-0.8
(Friendship Village)	(-8.4)	(4.4)	ina	ina
Genesee Town	5.2	-0.5	50.5	57.6
Granger Town	-5.7	4.9	12.9	11.6
Grove Town	-17.1	-11.5	19.8	-12.2
Hume Town	4.2	6.3	11.0	22.9
(Fillmore Village)	(-1.0)	(2.9)	(4.8)	(6.8)
Independence Town	-4.7	2.7	10.4	8.1
New Hudson Town	-1.0	-5.4	15.5	8.3
Rushford Town	6.4	2.6	10.2	20.3
Scio Town	0.1	10.6	17.7	30.4
Ward Town	-2.1	15.8	33.6	51.5
Wellsville Town	-3.2 a/	1.1	3.5	1.2
(Wellsville Village)	(-6.8)	(-2.5)	(-0.8)	(-9.9)
West Almond Town	-8.4	-27.3	67.6	11.6
Willing Town	10.9	7.3	12.0	33.2
Wirt Town	-10.1	-2.1	3.9	8.5
(Richburg Village - part)	(-1.4)	(-2.9)	(-11.9)	(-15.7)
TOTAL: Allegany County	0.4	5.6	11.4	18.2

ina = information not available.

NOTES: a/ Part of Wellsville Town annexed by Wellsville Village.
b/ Part of Alfred Town annexed by Alfred Village.

Among Cattaraugus County subdivisions, population growth during the period 1950 to 1980 ranged from an increase of 121.7 percent in the Town of Yorkshire to a decline of 53.0 percent in the Town of Red House. During those three decades Cattaraugus County became more rural. Persons residing in cities or villages comprised 60.2 percent of the County population in 1950 compared to only 46.5 in 1980. Generally, population growth was greatest along the course of Route 17 and the major routes to Buffalo in neighboring Erie County. This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 7. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision
Cattaraugus County
1950 to 1980


CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RES.
Perrysburg
PERRYSBURG
Gowanda
Delevan
YORKSHIRE
FREEDOM
ASHFORD
EAST OTTO
OTTO
PERSIA
DAYTON
South Dayton
MACHIAS
FARMERSVILLE
Cattaraugus
ELLICOTTVILLE
Franklinville
FRANKLINVILLE
LYNDON
LEON
NEW ALBION
MANSFIELD
Ellicottville
Little Valley
OIL SPRINGS INDIAN RES.
CONEWANGO
NAPOLI
LITTLE VALLEY
GREAT VALLEY
HUMPHREY
ISCHUA
East Randolph
SALAMANCA
Salamanca
COLD SPRING
HINSDALE
Randolph
RANDOLPH
ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION
Allegany
Olean
PORTVILLE
SOUTH VALLEY
RED HOUSE
CARROLLTON
ALLEGANY
OLEAN
Portville
Limestone
Population decline
0 to 24.9% growth
25 to 49.9% growth
50 to 99.9% growth
100% or more growth

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population growth rates.

Table 7. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Olean City	22,884	21,868	19,169	18,207
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Salamanca City	8,861	8,480	7,877	6,890
Places under 2,500				
Allegany Village	1,738	2,064 a/	2,050 a/	2,078
Cattaraugus Village	1,190	1,258	1,200	1,200
Delevan Village	611	777 b/	994	1,113
East Randolph Village	628	594	636	655
Ellicottville Village	1,073	1,150	955	713
Franklinville Village	2,092	2,124	1,948	1,887
Gowanda Village (part)	2,221	2,273 c/	2,098	1,864
Limestone Village	601	539	535	466
Little Valley Village	1,287	1,244	1,340	1,203
Perrysburg Village	361	434	433	405
Partville Village	1,151	1,336	1,304	1,136
Randolph Village	1,455	1,414	1,498	1,398
South Dayton Village	727	696	688	661
Towns				
Allegany Town	5,452	6,483 a/	7,542 a/	8,619
(Allegany Village)	(1,738)	(2,064)	(2,050)	(2,078)
Ashford Town	1,370	1,490	1,577	1,922
Carrollton Town	1,332	1,399	1,507	1,566
(Limestone Village)	(601)	(539)	(535)	(466)
Cold Spring Town	714 d/	675 d/	638 e/	708
Conewango Town	1,045	1,162	1,393	1,578
(East Randolph Village - part)	(215)	(201)	(257)	(248)
Dayton Town	1,873	1,931	2,004	1,981
(South Dayton Village)	(727)	(696)	(688)	(661)
East Otto Town	743	701	910	942
Ellicottville Town	1,830	1,968	1,779	1,677
(Ellicottville Village)	(1,073)	(1,150)	(955)	(713)
Farmersville Town	733	721	754	978
Franklinville Town	3,055	3,090	2,847	3,102
(Franklinville Village)	(2,092)	(2,124)	(1,948)	(1,887)
Freedom Town	1,031	1,059	1,355	1,840
Great Valley Town	1,375	1,408	1,745	2,014
Hinsdale Town	1,240	1,538	1,781	2,182
Humphrey Town	367	415	405	529
Ischua Town	622	562 f/	655	775
Leon Town	738	808	878	1,055
Little Valley Town	1,724	1,737	1,838	1,830
(Little Valley Village)	(1,287)	(1,244)	(1,340)	(1,203)
Lyndon Town	409	406	339	610

Table 7. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Machias Town	1,341	1,390	1,749	2,058
Mansfield Town	672	632	605	784
Napoli Town	619	670	778	886
New Albion Town	1,894	1,981	1,988	2,156
(Cattaraugus Village)	(1,190)	(1,258)	(1,200)	(1,200)
Olean Town	1,800	2,268	2,211	2,130
Otto Town	685	715	731	828
Perrysburg Town	1,507	1,857	2,236	2,180
(Perrysburg Village)	(361)	(434)	(433)	(405)
Persia Town	2,615	2,756 c/	2,587	2,442
(Gowanda Village - part)	(2,221)	(2,273)	(2,098)	(1,864)
Portville Town	3,029	3,321	4,252	4,486
(Portville Village)	(1,151)	(1,336)	(1,304)	(1,136)
Randolph Town	2,535	2,513	2,621	2,593
(East Randolph Village - part)	(413)	(393)	(379)	(407)
(Randolph Village)	(1,455)	(1,414)	(1,498)	(1,398)
Red House Town	234	235	158	110
Salamanca Town	355	432	571	608
South Valley Town	238	205	164	212
Yorkshire Town	1,633	2,012	2,627	3,620
(Delevan Village)	(611)	(777)	(994)	(1,113)
Indian reservations				
Allegany Indian reservation	1,131	1,059	1,113	1,243
Cattaraugus Indian reservation	215	262	277	352
Oil Springs Indian reservation	-	- f/	5	4
TOTAL: Cattaraugus County	77,901	80,187	81,666	85,697

NOTES:
a/ Part of Allegany Town annexed by Allegany Village.
b/ Part of Yorkshire Town annexed by Delevan Village.
c/ Part of Persia Town annexed by Gowanda Village.
d/ Includes Elko Town.
e/ Elko Town annexed by Cold Spring Town.
f/ Part of Oil Springs Indian Reservation retained in Ischua Town in 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

Table 8. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Olean City	-4.4	-12.3	-5.0	-20.4
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Salamance City	-4.3	-7.1	-12.5	-22.2
Places under 2,500				
Allegany Village	18.8 a/	-0.7 a/	1.4	19.6
Cattaraugus Village	5.7	-4.6	0.0	0.8
Delevan Village	27.2 b/	27.9	12.0	82.2
East Randolph Village (part)	-5.4	7.1	3.0	4.3
Ellicottville Village	7.2	-17.0	-25.3	-33.6
Franklinville Village	1.5	-8.3	-3.1	-9.8
Gowanda Village (part)	2.3 c/	-7.7	-11.2	-16.1
Limestone Village	-10.3	-0.7	-12.9	-22.5
Little Valley Village	3.3	7.7	-10.2	-6.5
Perrysburg Village	20.2	-0.2	-6.5	-12.2
Portville Village	16.1	-2.4	-12.9	-1.3
Randolph Village	-2.8	5.9	-6.7	-3.9
South Dayton Village	-4.3	-1.1	-3.9	-9.1
Towns				
Allegany Town	18.9 a/	16.3 a/	14.3	58.1
(Allegany Village)	(18.8)	(-0.7)	(1.4)	(19.6)
Ashford Town	8.8	5.8	21.9	40.3
Carrollton Town	5.0	7.7	3.9	17.6
(Limestone Village)	(-10.3)	(-0.7)	(-12.9)	(-22.5)
Cold Spring Town	-5.5 d/	-5.5 e/	11.0	-0.8
Conewango Town	11.2	19.9	13.3	51.0
(East Randolph Village - part)	(-6.5)	(27.9)	(-3.5)	(15.3)
Dayton Town	3.1	3.8	-1.1	5.8
(South Dayton Village)	(-4.3)	(-1.1)	(-3.9)	(-9.1)
East Otto Town	-5.7	29.8	3.5	26.8
Ellicottville Town	7.5	-9.6	-5.7	-8.4
(Ellicottville Village)	(7.2)	(-17.0)	(25.3)	(-33.6)
Farmersville Town	-1.6	4.6	29.7	33.4
Franklinville Town	1.1	-7.9	9.0	1.5
(Franklinville Town	(1.5)	(-8.3)	(-3.1)	(-9.8)
Freedom Town	2.7	28.0	35.8	78.5
Great Valley Town	2.4	23.9	15.4	46.5
Hinsdale Town	24.0	15.8	22.5	76.0
Humphrey Town	13.1	-2.4	30.6	44.1
Ischua Town	-9.6 f/	16.5	18.3	24.6
Leon Town	9.5	8.7	20.2	43.0
Little Valley Town	0.8	5.8	-0.4	6.1
(Little Valley Village)	(-3.3)	(7.7)	(-10.2)	(-6.5)

Table 8. (continued)

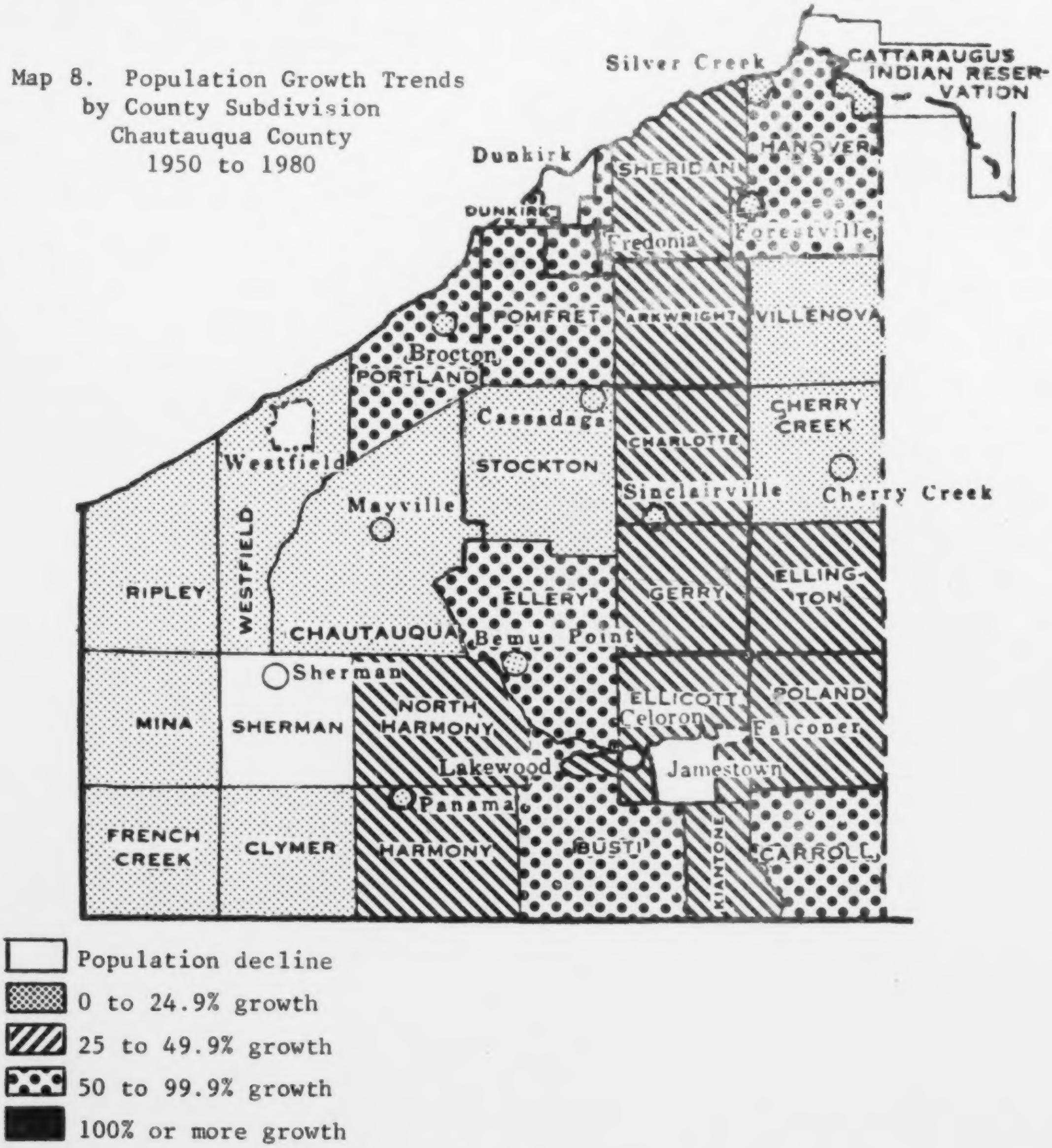
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Lyndon Town	-0.7	-16.5	79.9	49.1
Machias Town	3.7	25.8	17.7	53.5
Mansfield Town	-6.0	-4.3	29.6	16.7
Napoli Town	8.2	16.1	13.9	43.1
New Albion Town	4.6	0.4	8.5	13.8
(Cattaraugus Village)	(5.7)	(-4.6)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Olean Town	26.0	-2.5	-3.7	18.3
Otto Town	4.4	2.2	13.3	20.9
Perrysburg Town	23.2	20.4	-2.5	44.7
(Perrysburg Village)	(20.2)	(-0.2)	(-6.5)	(12.2)
Persia Town	5.4 c/	-6.1	-5.6	-6.6
(Gowanda Village - part)	(2.3)	(-7.7)	(-11.2)	(-16.1)
Portville Town	9.6	28.0	5.5	48.1
(Portville Village)	(16.1)	(-2.4)	(-12.9)	(-1.3)
Randolph Town	-0.9	4.3	-1.1	2.3
(East Randolph Village - part)	(-4.8)	(-3.6)	(7.4)	(-1.5)
(Randolph Village)	(-2.8)	(5.9)	(-6.7)	(-3.9)
Red House Town	0.0	-32.8	-30.4	53.0
Salamanca Town	21.7	32.2	6.5	71.3
South Valley Town	-13.9	-20.0	29.3	10.9
Yorkshire Town	23.2 b/	30.6	37.8	121.7
(Delevan Village)	(27.2)	(27.9)	(12.0)	(82.2)
Indian Reservations				
Allegany Indian Reservation	-6.4	5.1	11.7	9.9
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (part)	21.9	5.7	27.1	63.7
Oil Springs Indian Reservation (part)	g/	g/	-20.0	g/
TOTAL: Cattaraugus County	2.9	1.8	4.9	10.0

NOTES:
a/ Part of Allegany Town annexed by Allegany Village.
b/ Part of Yorkshire Town annexed by Delevan Village.
c/ Part of Persia Town annexed by Gowanda Village.
d/ Includes Elko Town.
e/ Elko Town annexed by Cold Spring Town.
f/ Town of Oil Spring Indian Reservation returned in Ischua Town in 1960.
g/ Zero population in 1950 and 1960.

Like Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, population growth in Chautauqua County also varied significantly from one county subdivision to another during the period 1950 to 1980. Growth rates ranged from an increase of 78.6 percent in the Town of Dunkirk to a decrease of 17.5 percent in the City of Jamestown. The largest population gain was in the Village of Fredonia which expanded from 7,095 in 1950 to 11,126 in 1980, reflecting the establishment of the State University at Fredonia.

During the period 1950-1980, Chautauqua County's population grew most rapidly in rural areas. In 1950, 60.3 percent of the County's population resided in a city or village. By 1980, only 51.4 percent of the County's population lived in cities or villages. In general, the rural population grew most rapidly in towns along the midnorthern and northeastern sections of the County on Lake Erie and in towns to the east and south of Chautauqua Lake. Map 8 illustrates the pattern of growth.

Map 8. Population Growth Trends
by County Subdivision
Chautauqua County
1950 to 1980


Silver Creek
CATTARAUGUS INDIAN RESERVATION
Dunkirk
SHERIDAN
HANOVER
DUNKIRK
Fredonia
Forestville
POMFRET
ARKWRIGHT
VILLENOVA
Brocton
PORTLAND
Cassadaga
CHERRY CREEK
CHARLOTTE
Westfield
STOCKTON
Sinclairville
Cherry Creek
Mayville
RIPLEY
WESTFIELD
ELLERY
GERRY
ELLINGTON
CHAUTAUQUA
Bemus Point
Sherman
ELLICOTT
POLAND
MINA
SHERMAN
NORTH HARMONY
Celoron
Falconer
Lakewood
Jamestown
Panama
FRENCH CREEK
CLYMER
HARMONY
BUSTI
KIANTONE
CARROLL
☐ Population decline
▒ 0 to 24.9% growth
▨ 25 to 49.9% growth
⁘ 50 to 99.9% growth
■ 100% or more growth

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population growth rates.

Table 9. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Dunkirk City	18,007	18,205 a/	16,855	15,310
Fredonia Village	7,095	8,477	10,326	11,126
Jamestown City	43,354	41,818	39,795	35,775
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Falconer Village	3,292	3,343 b/	2,983	2,778
Jamestown West (unincorporated)	ina	ina	2,491	ina
Lakewood Village	3,013	3,933	3,864	3,941
Silver Creek Village	3,068	3,310	3,182	3,088
Westfield Village	3,663	3,878	3,651	3,446
Places under 2,500				
Bemus Point Village	424	443	487	444
Brocton Village	1,380	1,416	1,370	1,416
Cassadaga Village	676	820	905	821
Celoron Village	1,555	1,507	1,456	1,405
Cherry Creek Village	631	649	658	677
Forestville Village	786	905	908 d/	804
Frewsburg (unincorporated)	1,383	1,623	1,772	ina
Mayville Village	1,492	1,619 c/	1,567	1,626
Panama Village	456	450	489	511
Ripley (unincorporated)	1,229	1,247	1,173	ina
Sherman Village	861	873	769	775
Sinclairville Village	672	726	772	772
Towns				
Arkwright Town	665	700	833	980
Busti Town	5,806	7,766	8,367	8,728
(Lakewood Village)	(3,013)	(3,933)	(3,864)	(3,941)
Carroll Town	2,286	2,661	3,115	3,579
(Frewsburg-unincorporated)	(1,383)	(1,623)	(1,772)	ina
Charlotte Town	1,195	1,323	1,400	1,494
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(562)	(629)	(629)	(596)
Chautauqua Town	4,222	4,376 c/	4,341	4,728
(Mayville Village)	(1,492)	(1,619)	(1,567)	(1,626)
Cherry Creek Town	1,132	1,206	1,140	1,227
(Cherry Creek Village)	(631)	(649)	(658)	(677)
Clymer Town	1,421	1,377	1,352	1,484
Dunkirk Town	887	1,541 a/	1,646	1,584
Ellery Town	2,852	3,953	4,594	4,617
(Bemus Point Village)	(424)	(443)	(487)	(444)
Ellicott Town	9,265	10,451 b/	10,233	9,979
(Celoron Village)	(1,555)	(1,507)	(1,456)	(1,405)
(Falconer Village)	(3,292)	(3,343)	(2,983)	(2,778)
(Jamestown West-unincorporated)	ina	ina	(2,491)	ina

Table 9. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Ellington Town	1,142	1,314	1,384	1,690
French Creek Town	817	906	848	878
Gerry Town	1,347	1,468	1,636	2,022
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(110)	(97)	(143)	(176)
Hanover Town	6,375	7,301	7,829 d/	7,876
(Forestville Village)	(786)	(905)	(908)	(804)
(Silver Creek Village)	(3,068)	(3,310)	(3,182)	(3,088)
Harmony Town	1,736	1,797	1,922	2,121
(Panama Village)	(456)	(450)	(489)	(511)
Kiantone Town	976	1,254	1,340	1,443
Mina Town	1,012	1,188	1,129	1,245
North Harmony Town	1,675	2,132	2,264	2,263
Poland Town	1,949	2,036	2,318	2,639
Pomfret Town	9,596	11,459	13,890	14,992
(Fredonia Village)	(7,095)	(8,477)	(10,326)	(11,126)
Portland Town	3,339	3,605	3,802	4,433
(Brocton Village)	(1,380)	(1,416)	(1,370)	(1,416)
Ripley Town	2,694	2,848	2,934	3,229
(Ripley - unincorporated)	(1,229)	(1,247)	(1,173)	ina
Sheridan Town	2,037	2,539	2,527	2,659
Sherman Town	1,611	1,511	1,428	1,490
(Sherman Village)	(861)	(873)	(769)	(775)
Stockton Town	1,889	2,156	2,213	2,331
(Cassadaga Village)	(676)	(820)	(905)	(821)
Villenova Town	888	969	970	1,061
Westfield Town	5,001	5,498	5,200	5,054
(Westfield Village)	(3,663)	(3,878)	(3,651)	(3,446)
Indian Reservation				
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (part)	13	19	0	14
TOTAL: Chautauqua County	135,189	145,377	147,305	146,925

ina - information not available.

NOTES:
a/ Part of Dunkirk Town annexed by Dunkirk City.
b/ Part of Ellicott Town annexed by Falconer Village.
c/ Part of Chautauqua Town annexed by Mayville Village.
d/ Part of Hanover Town annexed by Forestville Village.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

Table 10. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1970	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Dunkirk City	1.1 a/	-7.4	-9.2	-15.0
Fredonia Village	19.5	21.8	7.7	56.8
Jamestown City	-3.5	-4.8	-10.1	-17.5
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Falconer Village	1.5 b/	-10.8	-6.9	-15.6
Lakewood Village	30.5	-1.8	2.0	30.8
Silver Creek Village	7.9	-3.9	-3.0	0.7
Westfield Village	5.9	-5.9	-5.6	-5.9
Places under 2,500				
Bemus Point Village	4.5	9.9	-8.8	4.7
Brocton Village	2.6	-3.2	3.4	2.6
Cassadaga Village	21.3	10.4	-9.3	21.4
Celoron Village	-3.1	-3.4	-3.5	-9.6
Cherry Creek Village	2.9	1.4	2.9	7.3
Forestville Village	15.1	0.3 d/	-11.5	2.3
Frewsburg (unincorporated)	17.4	9.2	ina	ina
Mayville Village	8.5 c/	-3.2	3.8	9.0
Panama Village	-1.3	8.7	4.5	12.1
Ripley (unincorporated)	1.5	-5.9	ina	ina
Sherman Village	1.4	-11.9	0.8	-10.0
Sinclairville Village	8.0	6.3	-	14.9
Towns				
Arkwright Town	5.3	19.0	17.6	47.4
Busti Town	33.8	7.7	4.3	50.3
(Lakewood Village)	(30.5)	(-1.8)	(2.0)	(30.8)
Carroll Town	16.4	17.1	14.9	56.6
(Frewsburg-unincorporated)	(17.4)	(9.2)	ina	ina
Charlotte Town	10.7	5.8	6.7	25.0
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(11.9)	(-)	(-5.2)	(6.0)
Chautauqua Town	3.6 c/	-0.8	8.9	12.0
(Mayville Village)	(8.5)	(-3.2)	(3.8)	(9.0)
Cherry Creek Town	6.5	-5.5	7.6	8.4
(Cherry Creek Village)	(2.9)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(7.3)
Clymer Town	-3.1	-1.8	9.8	4.4
Dunkirk Town	73.7 a/	6.8	ina	78.6
Ellery Town	38.6	16.2	0.5	61.9
(Bemus Point Village)	(4.5)	(9.9)	(-8.8)	(4.7)
Ellicott Town	12.8 b/	-2.1	-2.5	7.7
(Celeron Village)	(-3.1)	(-3.4)	(-3.5)	(-9.6)
(Falconer Village)	(1.5)	(-10.8)	(-6.9)	(-15.6)

Table 10. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (continued)				
Ellington Town	15.1	5.3	22.1	48.0
French Creek Town	10.8	-6.4	3.5	7.5
Gerry Town	9.0	11.4	23.6	50.1
(Sinclairville Village - part)	(-11.8)	(47.4)	(23.1)	(60.0)
Hanover Town	14.5	7.2 d/	0.6	23.5
(Forestville Village)	(15.1)	(0.3)	(-11.5)	(2.3)
(Silver Creek Village)	(7.9)	(-3.9)	(-3.0)	(0.7)
Harmony Town	3.5	7.0	10.4	22.2
(Panama Village)	(-1.3)	(8.7)	(4.5)	(12.1)
Kiantone Town	28.5	6.9	7.7	47.8
Mina Town	17.4	-5.0	10.3	23.0
North Harmony Town	27.3	6.2	-	35.1
Poland Town	4.5	13.9	13.8	35.4
Pomfret Town	19.4	21.2	7.9	56.2
(Fredonia Village)	(19.5)	(21.8)	(7.7)	(56.8)
Portland Town	8.0	5.5	16.6	32.8
(Brocton Village)	(2.6)	(-3.2)	(3.4)	(2.6)
Ripley Town	5.7	3.0	10.1	19.9
(Ripley unincorporated)	(2.9)	(-5.9)	ina	ina
Sheridan Town	24.6	-0.5	5.2	30.5
Sherman Town	-6.2	-5.5	4.3	-7.5
(Sherman Village)	(1.4)	(-11.9)	(0.8)	(-10.0)
Stockton Town	14.1	2.6	5.3	23.4
(Cassadaga Village)	(21.3)	(10.4)	(-9.3)	(21.4)
Villenova Town	9.1	0.1	9.4	19.5
Westfield Town	9.9	-5.4	-2.8	1.1
(Westfield Village)	(5.9)	(-5.9)	(-5.6)	(-5.9)
Indian Reservation				
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (part)	46.2	-100.0	e/	7.7
TOTAL: Chautauqua County	7.5	1.3	-0.3	8.7

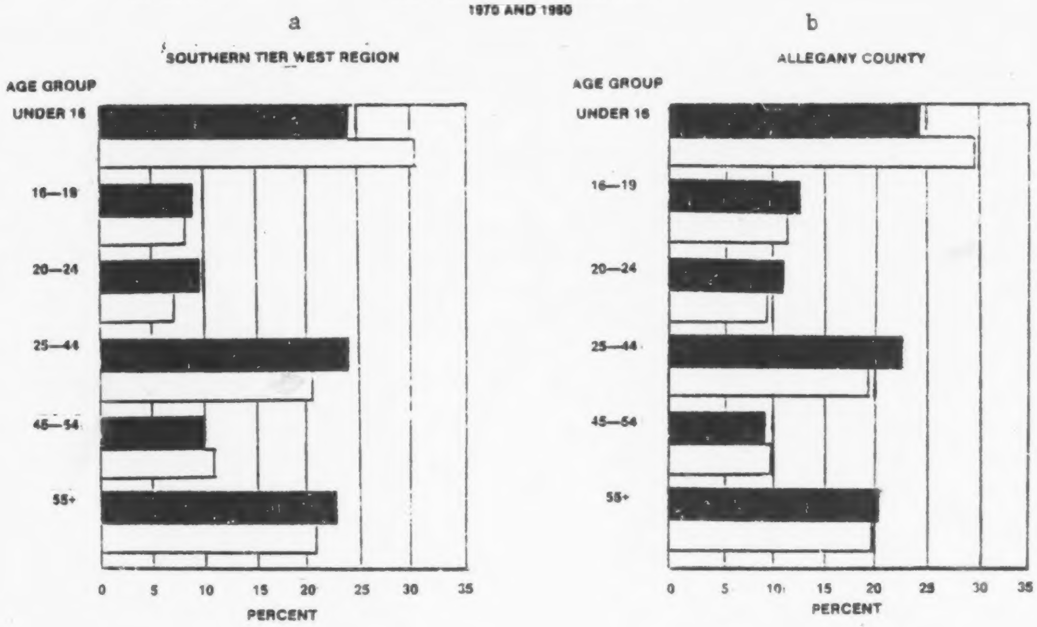
ina - information not available.

NOTES: a/ Part of Dunkirk Town annexed by Dunkirk City.
b/ Part of Ellicott Town annexed by Falconer Village.
c/ Part of Chautauqua Town annexed by Mayville Village.
d/ Part of Hanover Town annexed by Forestville Village.
Zero population in 1970.

Population Characteristics

The population of the Southern Tier West Region aged slightly between 1970 and 1980. The median age of the population on the Region inched upward from 28.8 years in 1970 to 30.1 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Persons 15 years of age and younger comprised 30.2 percent of the Region's population in 1970 compared with only 24.6 percent in 1980. The proportions of the population accounted for by most other age groups increased over the decade. Of particular importance to the economy of the Region was the increase in both the number and proportion of persons 25 to 44 years of age. This group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is generally regarded as a very productive component of the labor force. Graphs 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d present the age distributions of the 1970 and 1980 populations in the Region and in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

GRAPH 2 **COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS**
1970 AND 1980



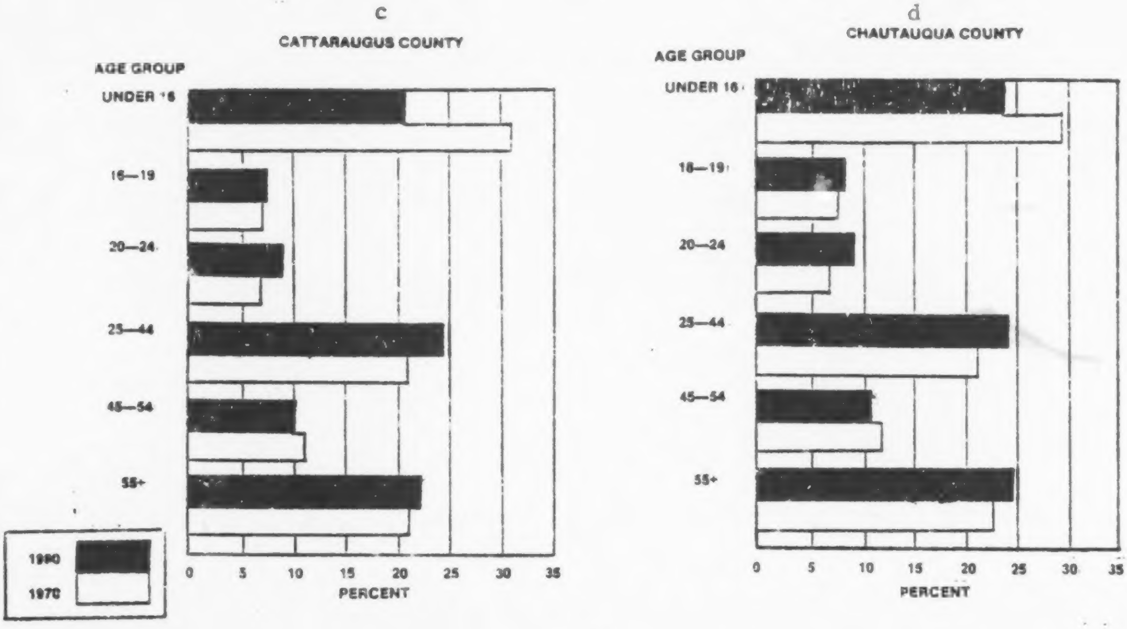


Table 11 presents the distribution by age and sex of the population for the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties in 1980.

Table 11. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Southern Tier West Region			
15 and younger	69,887	24.6	35,805	26.0	34,082	23.2
16-19 years	24,821	8.7	12,585	9.1	12,236	8.4
20-21 years	12,410	4.4	6,244	4.5	6,166	4.2
22-29 years	34,961	12.3	17,309	12.6	17,652	12.0
30-44 years	47,378	16.7	23,210	16.9	24,168	16.5
45-54 years	28,559	10.0	13,822	10.0	14,737	10.1
55-64 years	28,706	10.1	13,421	9.8	15,285	10.4
65 and older	37,642	13.2	15,293	11.1	22,349	15.2
Total	284,364	100.0	137,689	100.0	146,675	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Region	30.1	28.5	31.6
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Region	100.0	48.4	51.6
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Allegany County			
15 and younger	12,675	24.5	6,436	25.3	6,239	23.7
16-19 years	6,507	12.6	3,253	12.8	3,254	12.4
20-21 years	3,176	6.1	1,708	6.7	1,468	5.6
22-29 years	6,109	11.8	3,068	12.1	3,041	11.6
30-44 years	8,153	15.8	4,004	15.7	4,149	15.8
45-54 years	4,656	9.0	2,304	9.1	2,352	8.9
55-64 years	4,487	8.7	2,151	8.5	2,336	8.9
65 and older	5,979	11.6	2,503	9.8	3,476	13.2
Total	51,742	100.0	25,427	100.0	26,315	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Allegany County	26.4	25.1	27.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Allegany County	100.0	49.1	50.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

Table 11. (continued)

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Cattaraugus County			
15 and younger	22,416	26.2	11,489	27.7	10,927	24.7
16-19 years	6,744	7.9	3,449	8.3	3,295	7.5
20-21 years	3,425	4.0	1,664	4.0	1,761	4.0
22-29 years	10,568	12.3	5,115	12.3	5,453	12.3
30-44 years	14,568	17.0	7,190	17.3	7,378	16.7
45-54 years	8,609	10.0	4,131	10.0	4,478	10.1
55-64 years	8,583	10.0	4,073	9.8	4,510	10.2
65 and older	10,784	12.6	4,384	10.6	6,400	14.5
Total	85,697	100.0	41,495	100.0	44,202	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Cattaraugus County	29.8	28.4	31.1
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Cattaraugus County	100.0	48.4	51.6
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

Chautauqua County

15 and younger	34,796	23.7	17,880	25.3	16,916	22.2
16-19 years	11,570	7.9	5,883	8.3	5,687	7.5
20-21 years	5,809	4.0	2,872	4.1	2,937	3.9
22-29 years	18,284	12.4	9,126	12.9	9,158	12.0
30-44 years	24,657	16.8	12,016	17.0	12,641	16.6
45-54 years	15,294	10.4	7,387	10.4	7,907	10.4
55-64 years	15,636	10.6	7,197	10.2	8,439	11.1
65 and older	20,879	14.2	8,406	11.9	12,473	16.4
Total	146,925	100.0	70,767	100.0	76,158	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
Chautauqua County	31.6	29.7	33.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
Chautauqua County	100.0	48.2	51.8
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, minorities accounted for a much smaller proportion of the population in the Southern Tier West Region than in the State as a whole despite a relatively large concentration of American Indians in the Region. Only 2.5 percent of the Region's population were minorities compared to 10.5 percent statewide.

The Allegany Indian Reservation (Cattaraugus County), the Oil Springs Indian Reservation (Allegany and Cattaraugus counties), and part of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie counties) are located in the Region. Slightly more than three-quarters of the Region's American Indians resided in Cattaraugus County in 1980. Chautauqua County, on the other hand, accounted for nearly three-quarters of the Region's total of blacks, Asians, Pacific Islanders and other races. In addition, four-fifths of the persons categorized as of Spanish origin also lived in Chautauqua County. The cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, in Chautauqua County, accounted for more than half of the Region's blacks and persons of Spanish origin. Table 12 presents the 1980 population by race and Spanish origin for the State, Region, and counties in the Region. Refer to Appendix II for detailed 1980 population data by race and Spanish origin for the county subdivisions in the Region.

Table 12. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
NEW YORK STATE AND SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
				Number			
New York State	17,558,072	13,960,868	2,402,006	39,582	310,526	845,090	1,659,300
Southern Tier West Region	284,364	277,232	2,677	2,128	702	1,625	2,791
Allegany County	51,742	51,210	161	122	120	129	189
Cattaraugus County	85,697	83,094	615	1,649	208	131	336
Chautauqua County	146,925	142,928	1,901	357	374	1,365	2,266
				Percent distribution			
New York State	100.0	79.5	13.7	0.2	1.8	4.8	9.5
Southern Tier West Region	100.0	97.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0
Allegany County	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Cattaraugus County	100.0	97.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
Chautauqua County	100.0	97.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in this Report.

In 1980, the Region's nonwhite population was generally younger than its white population. Of the 7,132 nonwhites in the Region, 39.6 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Only 28.0 percent of the white population was 17 years of age or younger. The small black population in Allegany County was an exception. Here only 27.3 percent of the black population was 17 years old or younger (see Table 13). Appendix III presents the 1980 population by age group (4 or younger, 5-17, 18-64, and 65 and over), for the Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties separately.

Table 13. PERCENT OF POPULATION 17 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER
BY RACE/ETHNICITY
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION
1980

Race/ethnicity	Southern Tier West			
	Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Total	28.3	28.3	30.0	27.4
White	28.0	28.2	29.6	27.1
Nonwhite	39.6	34.4	40.6	39.7
Black	37.7	27.3	40.7	37.6
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	40.3	37.7	41.2	36.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	39.3	38.3	33.7	42.8
Other	42.2	36.4	44.3	42.5
Spanish origin	41.1	27.5	40.5	42.4

III. The Labor Markets in the Southern Tier West Region

Introduction

A labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed, or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

Labor Markets in the Southern Tier West Region

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Southern Tier West Region includes three geographically distinct labor areas: the Wellsville Labor Area (Allegany County), the Olean-Salamanca Labor Area (Cattaraugus County), and the Jamestown-Dunkirk Labor Area (Chautauqua County). In 1970, each county in the Region had more residents commuting to jobs in other counties than nonresidents commuting to jobs within the county (see Table 14). A large share of the incommuters in Cattaraugus County (35 percent) and Chautauqua County (55 percent) lived in Pennsylvania.

Table 14. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1970

Commutation	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Live and work in the county	12,468	24,029	49,965
Live in county, work outside of county	3,251	4,696	3,765
Allegany	xxx	349	9
Cattaraugus	1,314	xxx	434
Chautauqua	n.a.	506	xxx
Erie	214	2,178	1,725
Steuben	421	n.a.	n.a.
Pennsylvania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Elsewhere	1,302	1,663	1,597
Work in county, live outside of county	1,453	4,329	2,257
Allegany	xxx	1,314	n.a.
Cattaraugus	349	xxx	506
Chautauqua	9	434	xxx
Erie	107	769	393
Steuben	548	n.a.	n.a.
Pennsylvania	280	1,516	1,238
Elsewhere	160	296	121
Net outcommutation	+1,798	+367	+1,508

n.a. = not available

SOURCE: "Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970," Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor.

The Labor Force in the Southern Tier West Region

The resident labor force of the Southern Tier West Region averaged 125,700 persons in 1981. Of this total, 115,200 individuals were considered employed and 10,500 persons were unemployed. Since 1974, growth has occurred in the labor force, the number employed and unemployed in the Region. Table 15 and Graphs 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d show trends in the labor force, employment and unemployment in the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties over the 1974-1981 period.

Table 15. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

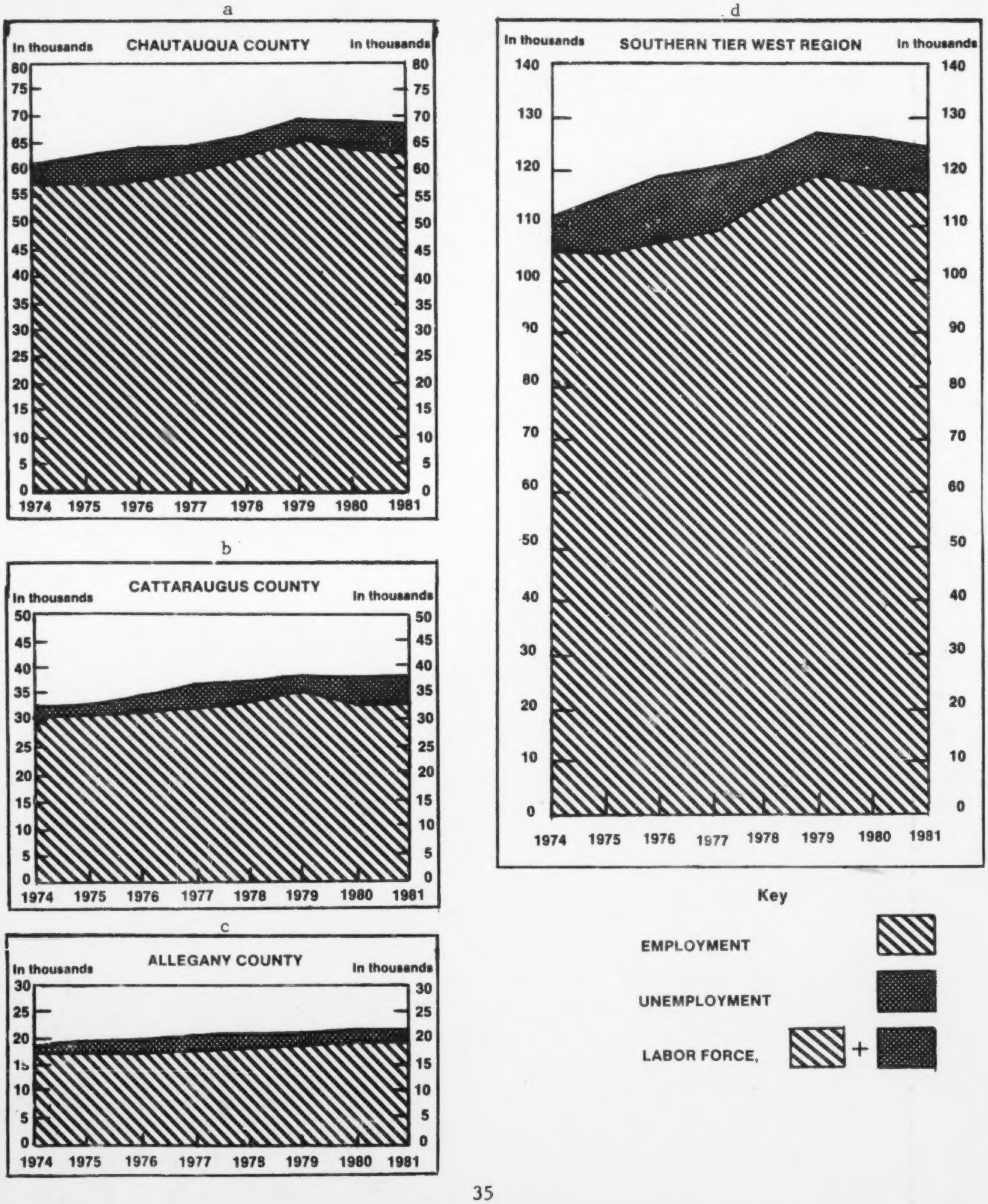
Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
				Southern Tier West Region				
Civilian labor force, total	111.8	115.7	119.3	120.4	123.3	127.7	126.8	125.7
Employment	105.5	105.0	107.2	109.5	114.9	119.6	116.3	115.2
Unemployment	6.3	10.7	12.1	10.9	8.4	8.1	10.5	10.5
Unemployment rate	5.6	9.3	10.1	9.1	6.9	6.3	8.2	8.4
				Allegany County				
Civilian labor force, total	18.9	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.3	20.6	21.0	20.7
Employment	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.1	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.1
Unemployment	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6
Unemployment rate	5.5	9.6	10.6	10.2	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.7
				Cattaraugus County				
Civilian labor force, total	32.3	33.9	34.8	35.5	36.2	37.7	36.9	37.0
Employment	30.4	30.4	31.1	32.1	33.6	35.0	33.4	33.4
Unemployment	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.6
Unemployment rate	5.9	10.4	10.6	9.5	7.2	7.0	9.5	9.7
				Chautauqua County				
Civilian labor force, total	60.6	62.1	64.6	64.7	66.8	69.5	68.9	68.0
Employment	57.3	56.8	58.3	59.3	62.5	65.5	63.6	62.7
Unemployment	3.3	5.3	6.3	5.5	4.3	4.0	5.3	5.3
Unemployment rate	5.5	8.6	9.8	8.5	6.4	5.8	7.6	7.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

GRAPH 3

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1974-1981



From 1974 to 1981, the Region's civilian labor force grew 12.5 percent, an annual average growth of 1.6 percent compared with 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. The growth rate of the Region's labor force was inconsistent during the period, with the labor force actually declining in 1980 and 1981. Employment expansion did not keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew 9.2 percent from 1974 to 1981, an average annual increase of 1.2 percent. Here too growth was inconsistent, with employment levels actually declining in 1975, 1980 and 1981. Of the three counties in the Region, Cattaraugus County's civilian labor force had the greatest growth while Allegany County's had the least.

Growth in the Region's civilian labor force was attributable to: 1) a 12.1 percent increase in the civilian working-age population and 2) a 39.0 percent expansion in the labor force participation of women during the period. Labor force participation rates for men fell to 72.4 percent in 1980, a drop of 2.0 percent from 1970. For each county in the Region, participation of women in the labor force increased while the participation of men declined somewhat.

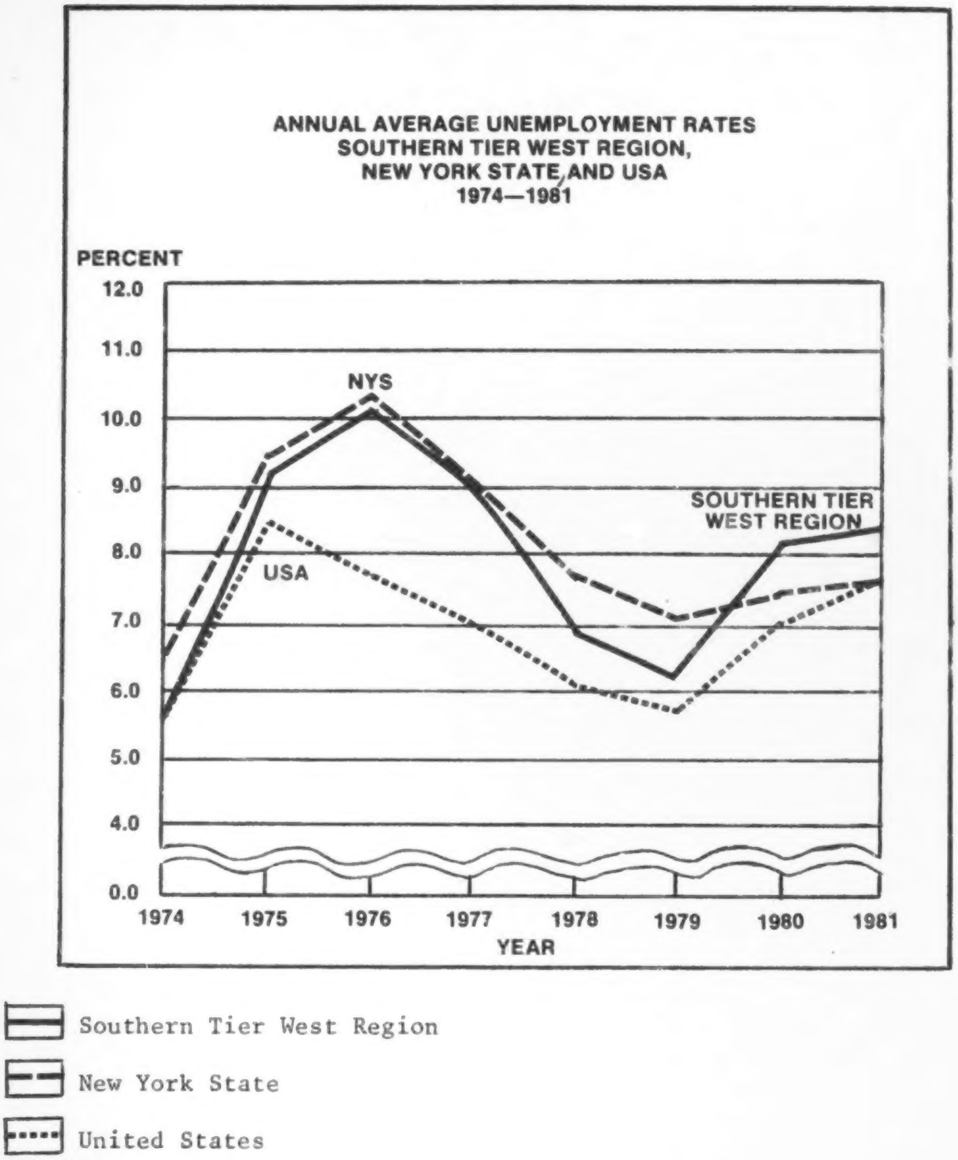
The change in the labor force participation rate of men and women in the Region during the 1970's was consistent with statewide and national trends. The overall labor force participation rate in the Region increased slightly more than in the State (2.5 percent versus 2.1 percent), but less than nationwide (2.5 percent versus 4.0 percent). Of the counties in the Region, the labor force participation rate in Chautauqua County increased the most while increasing the least in Allegany County (see Table 16).

Table 16. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Southern Tier West Region	
Overall	55.7	58.2	+2.5
Male	74.4	72.4	-2.0
Female	39.0	45.3	+6.3
		Allegany County	
Overall	52.7	53.5	+0.8
Male	68.3	64.7	-3.6
Female	37.8	42.9	+5.1
		Cattaraugus County	
Overall	55.9	58.1	+2.2
Male	73.7	71.4	-2.3
Female	39.7	46.1	+6.4
		Chautauqua County	
Overall	56.5	60.0	+3.5
Male	76.7	75.7	-1.0
Female	39.0	46.0	+7.0
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

During the 1974-1981 period, trends in regional, statewide and national annual unemployment rates were similar. The regional rates followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 4). The Region began the period at a low point (5.5 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the regional rate peaked at 10.1 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. climbed to 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's the jobless rate for the Region, State and nation rose in 1980 and 1981.

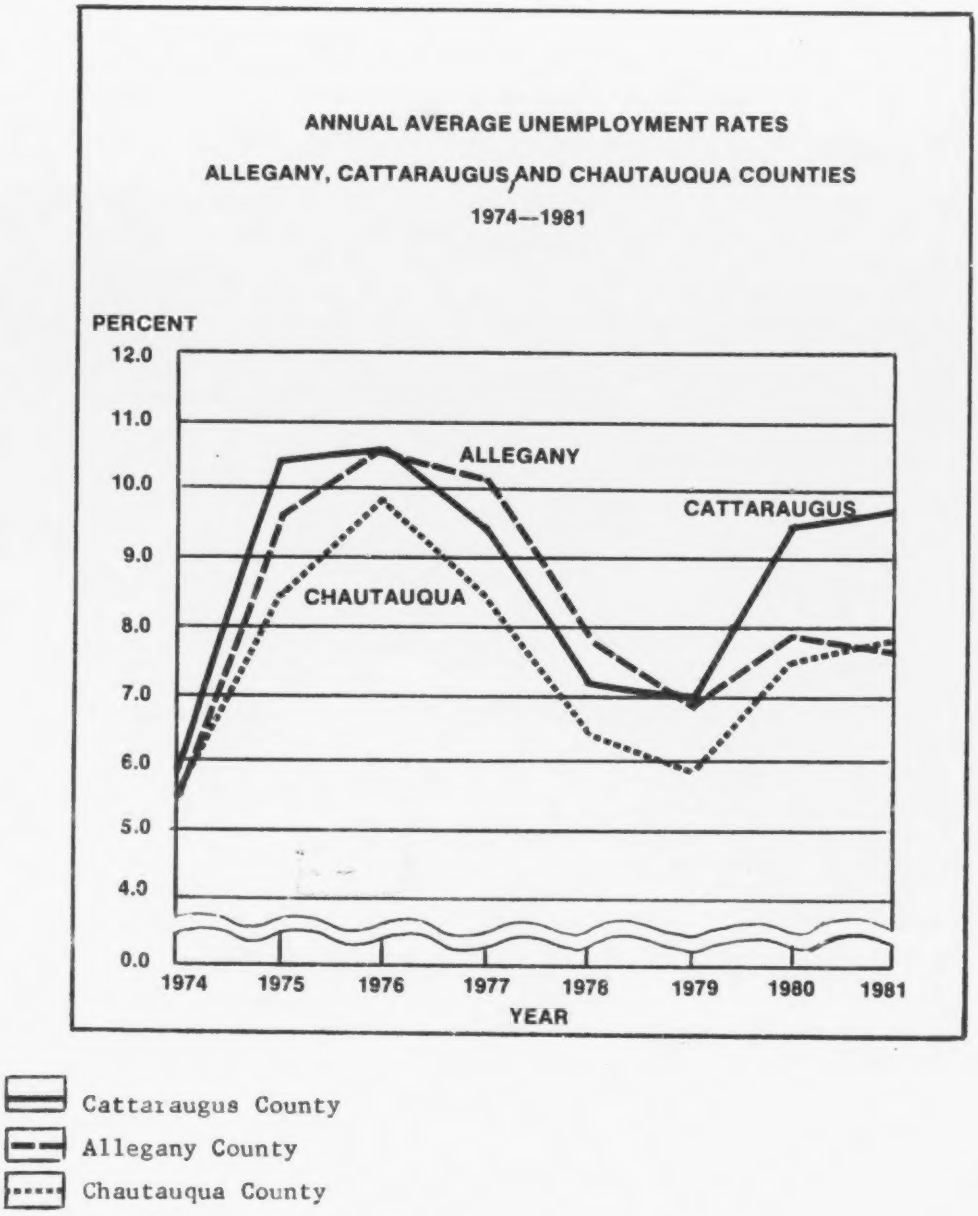
GRAPH 4



ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION,
NEW YORK STATE, AND USA
1974—1981

Shifts in unemployment rates in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties followed similar patterns during the 1974-1979 period. From 1979 to 1980, however, the trends diverged slightly as the annual unemployment rate jumped 2.5 percentage points in Cattaraugus County while climbing only 1.0 percentage point in Allegany County and 1.8 percentage points in Chautauqua County (see Graph 5).

GRAPH 5


ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1974--1981
PERCENT
12.0
11.0
10.0
9.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
0.0
ALLEGANY
CATTARAUGUS
CHAUTAUQUA
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
YEAR
Cattaraugus County
Allegany County
Chautauqua County

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment were slightly more pronounced for the Southern Tier West Region than for New York State, with regionwide rates lower than statewide rates from May through October and higher from December through April. The Region's rates were lowest in August. By August many students who had unsuccessfully sought summer jobs discontinued their job search and were no longer counted as unemployed. During February, winter weather halted many outdoor projects, pushing the unemployment rate to a seasonal high (see Graphs 6a, 6b, 6c, and 6d). Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties had similar patterns of seasonal unemployment with unemployment rates highest during winter months and lowest during the late summer and early fall.

GRAPH 6

SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

AVERAGES BY MONTH

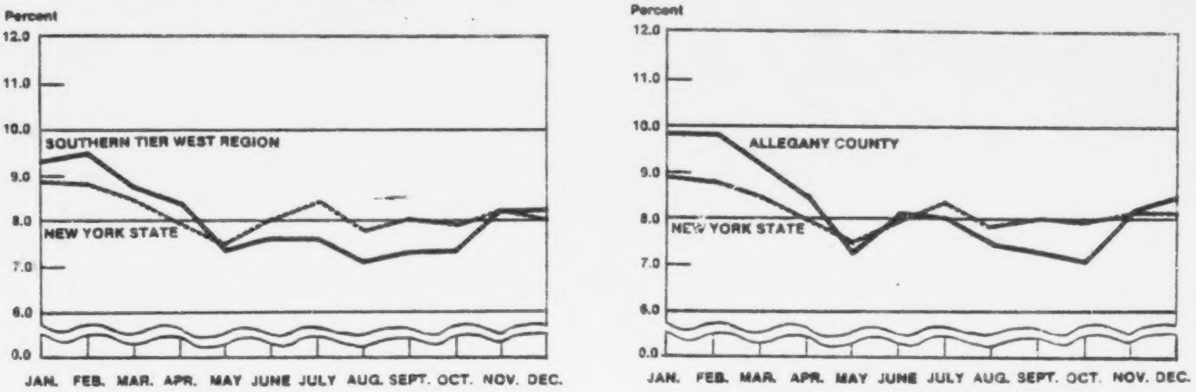
1974-1981

a

Southern Tier West Region

b

Allegany County

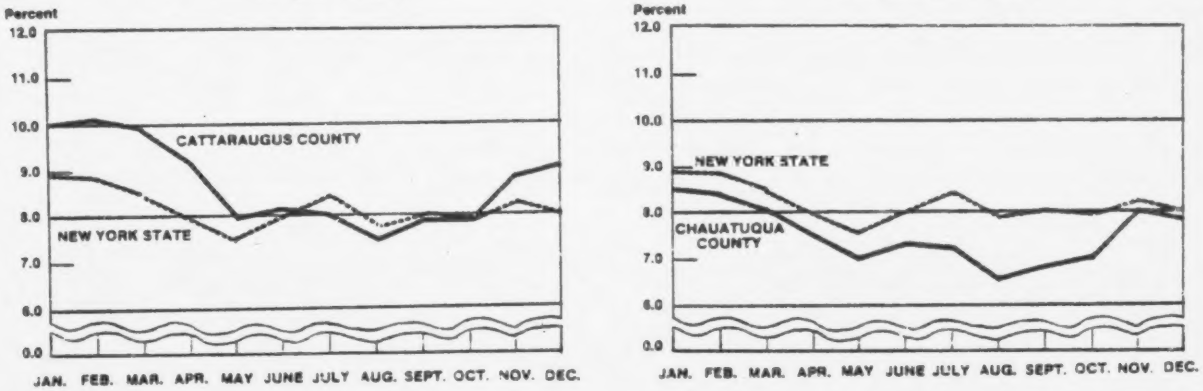


c

Cattaraugus County

d

Chautauqua County



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of the Southern Tier West Region

Local economies, such as those in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, develop specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

In Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties the labor force is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Southern Tier West Region, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 17. The industrial composition of the three separate labor areas in the Region are compared in Table 18.

Table 17. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Region	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	31.0	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	n.a.	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	n.a.	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	69.0	79.8	77.3
Construction	2.4	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.8	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.9	23.8	20.8
Government	22.1	18.1	17.7

n.a. = not available.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 18. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	24.8	30.2	33.0
Durable goods	n.a.	23.4	24.6
Nondurable goods	n.a.	6.8	8.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	75.9	69.5	67.2
Construction	2.9	1.7	2.6
Transportation, communication and utilities	2.9	4.1	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	13.9	20.0	19.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.6	2.4	2.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	24.1	18.6	17.7
Government	28.5	22.7	20.1

n.a. = not available.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

As Tables 17 and 18 indicate, the Southern Tier West Region and each of the counties in it specialized in manufacturing. Manufacturing industries accounted for 31.0 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the Region while only employing 20.2 percent statewide and 22.7 percent nationwide.

In addition to manufacturing, Allegany County specialized in service industries and government. The major employers in Allegany County are listed below. Durable goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Establishment	Product/service
Acme Electric*	electrical generating and transforming equipment
Air Preheater*	manufacturing air reduction equipment
Alfred University	educational services
Allegany County	government
Allegany County Homemakers	individual family service
Cuba Memorial Hospital	health care
First Trust Union Bank	state bank
Friendship Dairies	dairy products
Houghton College	educational services
Turbodyne Corporation*	steam generators

In Allegany County, government employment made up 28.5 percent of all nonfarm jobs compared with 18.1 percent statewide and 17.7 percent for the nation. The portion of Alfred University in the State University system (State University of New York, Agricultural and Technical College) and local school districts accounted for much of government employment.

In Cattaraugus County, the durable-goods manufacturing accounted for 23.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent for the nation. The major employers in Cattaraugus County are listed below. Durable-goods manufacturing firms are again identified with an asterisk.

Establishment	Product/service
ACME Electric*	electrical transmissions and distribution equipment
AVX Ceramics*	electronic capacitors
American Olean Tile*	ceramic wall and floor tile
Dresser Industries*	air, gas compressors
Cattaraugus County	government
McGraw Edison	current-carrying wiring devices
Olean General Hospital	health care
St. Bonaventure University	educational services

Government employment in Cattaraugus County accounted for a slightly larger percentage of nonfarm employment than in either the State or the nation.

Chautauqua County also specialized in durable-goods manufacturing which accounted for 24.2 percent of the County's nonfarm jobs (versus 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent nationwide). The major employers in Chautauqua County are listed below. Firms manufacturing durable goods are identified with an asterisk.

Establishment	Product/service
Altech*	electrometallurgical products
Blackstone*	auto parts, accessories
Chautauqua County	government
Cummins Engine*	internal combustion engines
Jamestown Community College	educational services
State University at Fredonia (SUNY)	educational services
TRW*	ball and roller bearings
Women's Christian Association Hospital	health care
Welch Foods	frozen fruits and juices

Government employment made up 20.1 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Chautauqua County, slightly more than for the State or nation. Most government jobs in the County were with Jamestown Community College, the State University at Fredonia, and local school districts.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in the Southern Tier West Region

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 19 presents growth rates by industry for the Southern Tier West Region, the State and the nation.

Table 19. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR
THE SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION, NEW YORK STATE,
AND THE UNITED STATES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial section	Region	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+13.9	+2.2	+26.0
Manufacturing, total	+2.0	-12.5	+7.8
Durable goods	n.d.	-3.6	+12.7
Nondurable goods	n.d.	-20.4	+1.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	+20.5	+6.7	+32.6
Construction	-23.3	-22.9	+17.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	0.0	-10.4	+14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+19.5	+2.1	+32.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+3.8	+6.4	+36.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+44.1	+24.0	+51.2
Government	+18.9	+6.0	+24.5

n.d. = not discloseable.

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions when comparing three-year averages 1970-1972 to 1979-1981. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 32.6 percent while manufacturing grew by only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State endured employment losses in manufacturing; construction; and transportation, communication and public utilities and only modest gains in all other industry divisions except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The Southern Tier West Region's growth was stronger than the State's but weaker than the nation's. Nonagricultural employment increased 13.9 percent in the Region compared to only 2.2 percent for the State and 26.0 percent for the nation. Regionwide, only one industry division declined--construction. Construction employment, however, decreased even faster for the Region (-23.3 percent) than for the State (-22.9 percent).

The employment level for transportation, communication and public utilities in the Region was unchanged. Regionwide employment growth for all other industry divisions exceeded statewide growth but did not surpass industry growth rates for the nation (see Table 19).

Industry growth rates varied considerably among the counties in the Region (see Table 20). Nonagricultural employment grew the most in Cattaraugus County (16.1 percent) and the least in Allegany County (8.7 percent). Manufacturing employment increased fastest in Cattaraugus County while declining slightly in Allegany County. All manufacturing growth in Cattaraugus County was in the durable goods producing sector. In Chautauqua County, where frozen fruits and juices are prepared, manufacturing growth was confined to the nondurable goods sector.

Table 20. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial section	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Nonagricultural employment, total	+8.7	+16.1	+14.0
Manufacturing, total	-6.0	+4.7	+2.3
Durable goods	n.d.	7.8	-0.2
Nondurable goods	n.d.	0.0	15.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	+15.6	+21.3	+21.6
Construction	-33.3	-37.5	-12.5
Transportation, communication and utilities	+100.0	-14.3	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+18.8	28.3	+15.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+25.0	+16.7	-6.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+22.2	+44.7	+53.2
Government	+11.4	+19.6	+21.3

n.d. = not discloseable.

The industrial composition in all three counties shifted as industries categorized in the nonmanufacturing divisions expanded faster than manufacturing industries. Employment levels declined for all three counties in only one nonmanufacturing industry division--construction, ranging from a plunge of 37.5 percent in Cattaraugus County to a drop of 12.5 in Chautauqua County. Employment in the transportation, communication and public utilities industry division doubled in Allegany County but still accounted for only a small fraction of the County's nonfarm employment. In Cattaraugus County employment in this division declined (-14.3 percent). Wholesale and retail trade growth rates were greatest in Cattaraugus County (28.3 percent) and least in Chautauqua County (15.2 percent). Growth rates varied considerably for the service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing divisions, ranging from 53.2 percent in Chautauqua County to 22.2 percent in Allegany County. Government employment grew by 19.6 percent in Cattaraugus County, 21.3 percent in Chautauqua County, and 11.4 in Allegany County.

In summary, growth was stronger for most industries located in the counties of the Southern Tier West Region than for industries located elsewhere in the State. Industry growth nationwide, however, exceeded industry growth in the Region for all major industry divisions.

The redistribution of nonfarm employment in the Southern Tier West Region is summarized in Table 21 by county.

Table 21. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
		Southern Tier West Region	
Nonagricultural employment, total	85,000	96,800	11,800
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	34.6	31.0	-3.6
Durable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nondurable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nonmanufacturing, total	65.3	69.1	3.8
Construction	3.5	2.4	-1.1
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.4	3.8	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.1	19.0	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.1	2.8	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	14.9	18.9	4.0
Government	21.2	22.1	1.0
		Allegany County	
Nonagricultural employment, total	12,600	13,700	1,100
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	28.6	24.8	-3.8
Durable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nondurable goods	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Nonmanufacturing, total	71.4	75.9	4.5
Construction	4.8	2.9	-1.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	1.6	2.9	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	12.7	13.9	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.2	3.6	0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.4	24.1	2.7
Government	27.8	28.5	0.7

Table 21. (continued)

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
		Cattaraugus County	
Nonagricultural employment, total	25,400	29,500	4,100
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	33.5	30.2	-3.3
Durable goods	25.2	23.4	-1.8
Nondurable goods	7.9	6.8	-1.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	66.5	69.5	3.0
Construction	3.1	1.7	-1.4
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.5	4.1	-1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	18.1	20.0	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	2.4	0.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	15.0	18.6	3.6
Government	22.0	22.7	0.7
		Chautauqua County	
Nonagricultural employment, total	47,000	53,600	6,600
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	36.8	33.0	-3.8
Durable goods	28.7	24.6	-4.1
Nondurable goods	8.3	8.4	0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	63.0	67.2	4.2
Construction	3.4	2.6	-0.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.5	3.9	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	19.6	19.8	0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.4	2.8	-0.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	13.2	17.7	4.5
Government	18.9	20.1	1.2

n.d. = not discloseable
Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of employment by industrial division roughly followed State and national trends. In each county, the share of total employment involved in manufacturing declined while increasing in nonmanufacturing. Service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, government, wholesale and retail trade made up a greater share of nonfarm jobs at the end of the period than at the beginning.

Labor Market Stability in the Southern Tier West Region

Stability is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy and labor market. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 22 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for New York State, the Southern Tier West Region, and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. The regional averages are based on a sample of 166 manufacturing firms: 25 in Allegany County, 62 in Cattaraugus County, and 79 in Chautauqua County.

Table 22. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS NEW YORK STATE AND SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY COUNTY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	New York State	Southern Tier West Region	Allegany County	Cattaraugus County	Chautauqua County
Accession rates					
Total	3.5	3.6	1.2	3.1	4.6
New hires	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.8
Recalls	1.3	1.9	0.3	1.2	2.8
Separation rates					
Total	3.7	3.7	1.3	3.3	4.6
Quits	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.1
Layoffs	1.9	2.1	0.6	1.6	2.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 3.6 per 100 manufacturing jobs during 1981 for the Southern Tier West Region while total separations averaged 3.7 per 100.

The regional accession rate was nearly identical to the State average (3.6 versus 3.5) with the regional new hire rate slightly below the State average (1.7 versus 2.0) and the regional recall rate somewhat above the State average (1.9 versus 1.3). The regional separation rate was the same as the statewide average (3.7). Regional quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) and layoff rates were very close to State averages. Nearly all of the layoffs during 1981 were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Turnover rates varied widely among counties within the Region. Allegany County had both the lowest accession rate (1.2) and separation rate (1.3) in the Region. Allegany County's recall and quit rates were both exceptionally low. Chautauqua County had both the highest accession rate (4.6) and separation rate (4.6) in the Region. Chautauqua County layoff and recall rates were well above State averages. Layoffs were much more likely to be of a temporary nature in Chautauqua County than in either Allegany or Cattaraugus counties. Cattaraugus County's accession rate (3.1) and separation rate (3.3) and their components were close to State averages.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Allegany and Chautauqua counties during the period June 1981 through May 1982. In Cattaraugus County a labor-management dispute occurred in the Village of Ellicottville between York Merit Products (a division of LeRoy Machine Company) and the United Auto Workers Local 1816. The dispute, involving 117 workers, began on April 23, 1982 and ended on May 7, 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and March 1982 several industrial expansions or contractions were planned, underway, or completed in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. In Allegany County a gain of 343 jobs outweighed job losses of 109. The largest reported employment gain in Allegany County, an increase of 265, resulted from an addition to the existing Acme Electric Corporation facility in Cuba, New York. The addition was completed in December 1979. The Rochester Button Company moved operations to another county in the State, resulting in a loss of 70 jobs, the largest loss reported in Allegany County. The transfer was completed by August 1980.

In Cattaraugus County, job gains of 278 were nearly offset by job losses of 235. The single largest gain reported was an increase of 110 at the Hysal Corporation, a division of the Dexter Corporation in Olean. The expansion, completed in 1980, resulted from an addition to the existing facility. The partial closing of the Borden Foods plant in Randolph in 1980 accounted for the single largest employment decline, a loss of 90 jobs.

In Chautauqua County, job gains of 895 overwhelmed job losses of 90. The expansion of Better Baked Foods, Inc. added 170 jobs to the area while the 1980 closing of Falconer Metal Specialties Company in Lakewood accounted for all reported job losses.

Table 23 lists the direct employment changes resulting from major firm expansions and contractions planned, underway or completed in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties during the period January 1979 to March 1982.

Table 23. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss	Date completed
	Allegany County		
Friendship Dairies, Inc. Friendship	Expansion in new building at same location	+3	n.a.
Acme Electric Corp. Cuba	Addition to existing facility	+265	12/79
Turbodyne Corp.-Steam Turbine Division Wellsville McGraw-Edison Company	Equipment expansion	n.a.	7/80
McCulloch Mite-E-Lite, Inc. Wellsville McCulloch Corp.	Move out of State	-39	8/80
Rochester Button Co. Wellsville Duplan Corp.	Move to another county in State	-70	8/80
Farnsworth's Cookies, Inc. Cuba	Addition to existing facility	+45	6/81
Meadow Brook Dairy Corp. Cuba	Equipment expansion	+15	1981
Butler-Larkin Co., Inc. Wellsville Valley Indus., Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+15	n.a.
	Cattaraugus County		
Olean News Press Olean	Expansion in new building at same location	+11	n.a.
Ashford Concrete, Inc. Springville	Addition to existing facility	+7	10/78 a/
Hysal Corp. Div. Olean Dexter Corp.	Addition to existing facility	+110	1980
Bush Indus., Inc. Little Valley	Equipment expansion	+40	n.a.
Luminite Prod. Corp. Salamanca	Expansion in existing building at different location in County	+20	10/80
Signore Division Ellicottville AVM Corporation	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	n.a.

Table 23. (continued)

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss	Date completed
Cattaraugus County (cont'd)			
Fitzpatrick and Weller, Inc. Ellicottville	Addition to existing facility	+20	1980
Allegany Roundwoods, Inc. Salamanca	Complete closing of facility	-45	9/80
Power System Division Olean McGraw Edison Company	Expansion in existing building at same location	+70	1980
Clark Engine-Compressor Div. Olean Dresser Indus., Inc.	Equipment expansion	n.a.	n.a.
Gowanda Electronics Corp. Gowanda	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	n.a.	1980
King Window Sales Corp. Salamanca	Partial closing	-50	1980
Borden Foods Company Randolph Borden, Inc.	Partial closing	-90	1980
Peter Cooper Corp. Gowanda	Move out of State	-50	n.a.
Power Systems Div. Olean McGraw-Edison Company	Addition to an existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
Chautauqua County			
American Locker Co., Inc. Jamestown AVM Corp.	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
Falconer Glass Indus., Inc. Falconer	Equipment expansion	+20	1979
Watson Industries Div. Jamestown Afro-Lecon, Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+77	n.a.
Woodbury Fruit Farm Corp. Sheridan	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	6/80
Dawson Metal Co., Inc. Jamestown	Equipment expansion	+25	3/80
NOG Inc. Brocton	Expansion in existing building at different location in County	+100	n.a.
AVM Corp. Jamestown	Equipment expansion	n.a.	1980

Table 23. (continued)

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss	Date completed
	Chautauqua County (cont'd)		
Alumax Extrusions, Inc. Dunkirk Alumax Inc.	Addition to existing facility	+50	1981
Sterlingworth Corp. Jamestown	Addition to existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
Falconer Glass Indus., Inc. Falconer	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	n.a.	n.a.
Penn Lake Corp. Dunkirk	New firm in an existing building	+40	n.a.
Better Baked Foods, Inc. Westfield	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+170	n.a.
Falconer Metal Specialties Company Lakewood Blasius Indus., Inc.	Complete closing of facility	-90	1980
Sunco Tool, Inc. Jamestown	Addition to an existing facility	+45	n.a.
Dunkirk Ice Cream Co., Inc. Dunkirk	Addition to an existing facility	+147	n.a.
AVM Corporation Jamestown	Addition to an existing facility	n.a.	n.a.
Great Lakes Color Printing Corporation Dunkirk Greater Buffalo Press, Inc.	Equipment expansion	+50	1981
Larson Metal Mfg., Inc. Falcone	Addition to an existing facility	+50	n.a.
Fred Kock Brewery Dunkirk Vaux Breweries Ltd.	Addition to an existing facility	+11	n.a.
Cliffstar Corp. Dunkirk	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+30	n.a.
Jamestown Metal Mfg. Corp. Jamestown	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in County	+60	n.a.
Renold, Inc. Westfield	Addition to an existing facility	+20	n.a.

a/ Reported after January 1979.
n.a. = not available
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Graph 7 illustrates the proportion of the total 1978 income in the Southern Tier West Region attributable to each county and Table 24 presents the components of the 1974 and 1978 personal income for the Region and each of its counties.

GRAPH 7

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INCOME IN SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION
BY COUNTY
1978

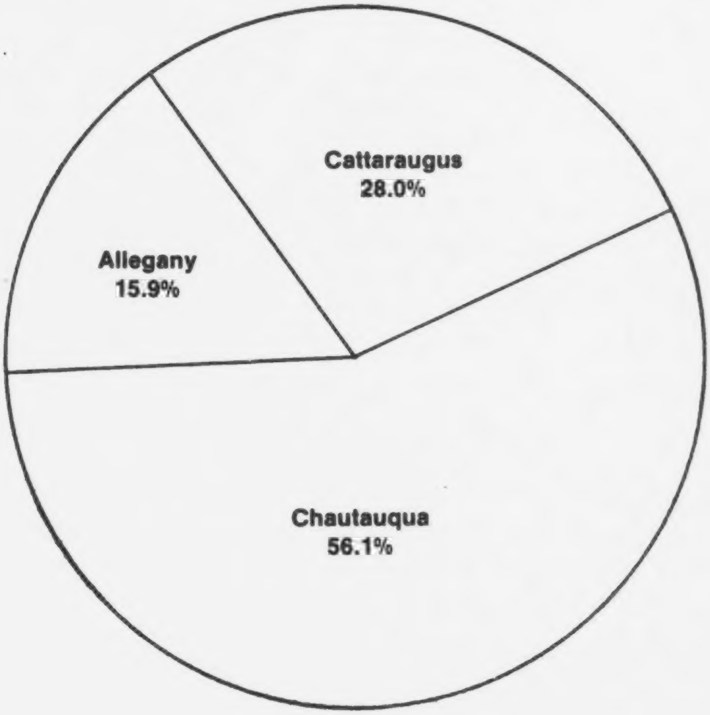


Table 24. PERSONAL INCOME OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1974 AND 1978

($ millions)

Income source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Southern Tier West Region						
Total personal income	$1,308.7	$1,740.4	431.7	33.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	931.7	1,195.7	264.0	28.3	71.2	68.7
Property income	156.4	224.7	68.3	43.7	11.9	12.9
Transfer payments	220.6	320.0	99.4	45.1	16.9	18.4
Allegany County						
Total personal income	210.1	277.5	67.4	32.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	149.6	187.3	37.7	25.2	71.2	67.5
Property income	25.6	35.0	9.4	36.7	12.2	12.6
Transfer payments	34.8	55.3	20.5	58.9	16.6	19.9
Cattaraugus County						
Total personal income	365.0	486.9	121.9	33.4	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	266.1	333.3	67.2	25.3	72.9	68.5
Property income	33.3	60.4	27.1	81.4	9.1	12.4
Transfer payments	65.6	93.2	27.6	42.1	18.0	19.1
Chautauqua County						
Total personal income	733.7	975.9	242.2	33.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietos' income	516.0	675.1	159.1	30.8	70.3	69.2
Property income	97.5	129.3	31.8	32.6	13.3	13.2
Transfer payments	120.2	171.5	51.3	42.7	16.4	17.6

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in the three counties climbed an average of 33.0 percent: 32.1 percent in Allegany County, 33.4 percent in Cattaraugus County, and 33.0 percent in Chautauqua County. The share of personal income attributable to each source of income change during the 4-year period. The distribution of personal income in Allegany and Chautauqua counties followed general State trends as transfer payments posted larger percentage gains than other income sources. Cattaraugus County, however, was a notable exception as increases in property income exceeded gains in all other income sources, jumping an impressive 81.4 percent over the 4-year period.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.7 percent of the total personal income of residents of the three counties. This differed very little from the State proportion of 68.2 percent. Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties did differ significantly from the State in the percentage of personal income derived from transfer payments and property income. Transfer payments accounted for an average of 18.4 percent of the personal income of the three counties and property income represented 12.9 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, provided 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

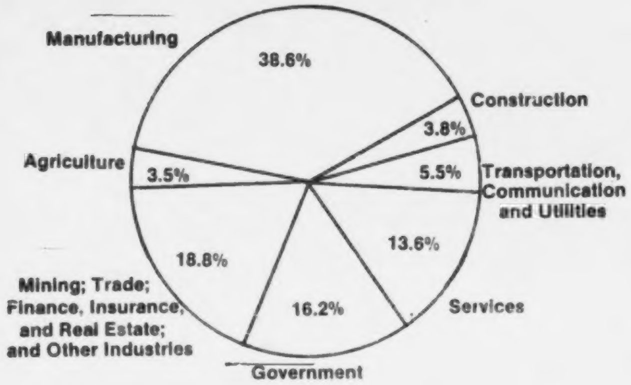
Among the three counties, differences in the income distributions were slight. Chautauqua County residents relied to a greater extent on net labor and proprietors' income and property income than did Allegany and Cattaraugus county residents. Of the three counties, transfer payments represented the greatest proportion of personal income to residents of Allegany County.

GRAPH 8

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
1978
(Percent distribution)

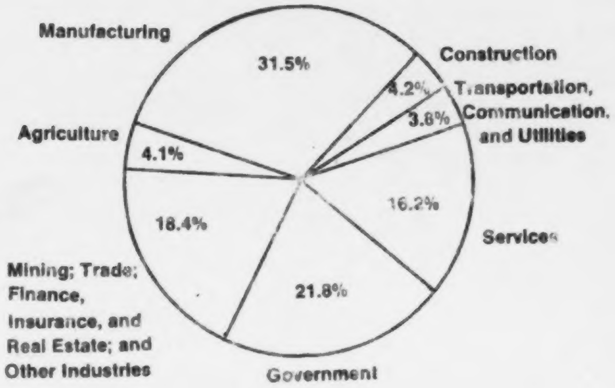
a

SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION



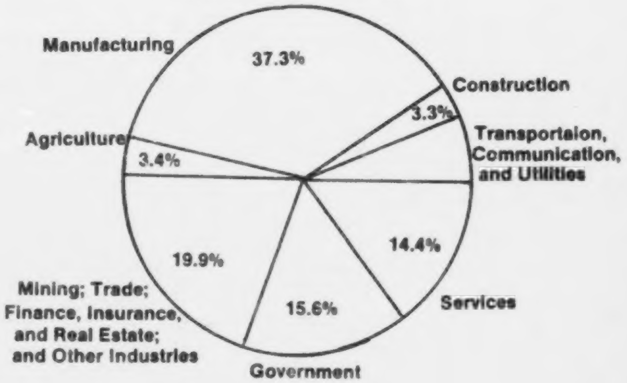
b

ALLEGANY COUNTY



c

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY



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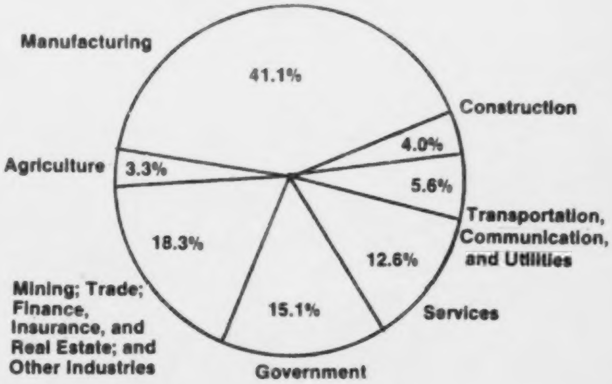
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY



Labor and Proprietors' Income

The manufacturing sector was the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in the Southern Tier West Region, accounting for 38.6 percent of the total. Government employers were second in importance providing 16.2 percent of total labor and proprietors' income. Among industries for which information is disclosable, agriculture and manufacturing furnished larger percentage shares of labor and proprietors' income in the Region than in the State. Income from services, transportation, communication. and utilities, however, represented a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the State than in the Region.

Comparison of the three counties indicates that manufacturing was most important in Chautauqua County, followed by Cattaraugus County and then Allegany County. Conversely, service industries and government provided the greatest share of labor and proprietors' income in Allegany County and lesser shares in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. Graphs 8a, 8b, 8c, and 8d illustrate the industry distribution of labor and proprietors' income for the Region and each of the counties.

Table 25 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions by industry of labor and proprietors' income earned in New York State and in the Southern Tier West Region.

Table 25. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN NEW YORK STATE AND THE SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION BY INDUSTRY 1978

($ millions)

Industry	New York State		Southern Tier West Region	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total	$111,055.0	100.0	$1,214.1	100.0
Agriculture	519.7	0.5	41.9	3.5
Manufacturing	25,946.6	23.4	468.6	38.6
Mining	200.9	0.2	(D)	-
Construction	3,822.6	3.4	46.5	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	17,835.6	16.0	(D)	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10,781.3	9.7	(D)	-
Transportation, communication, and utilities	9,956.9	9.0	66.6	5.5
Services	23,928.3	21.5	165.5	13.6
Other	305.9	0.3	(D)	-
Government	17,757.5	16.0	196.6	16.2

(D) - Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 26 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions by industry of labor and proprietors' income earned in each of the counties comprising the Region.

Table 26. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES BY INDUSTRY 1978

($ millions)

Industry	Allegany County		Cattaraugus County		Chautauqua County	
	Level	Percent	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total	175.1	100.0	349.3	100.0	689.7	100.0
Agriculture	7.2	4.1	12.0	3.4	22.7	3.3
Manufacturing	55.2	31.5	130.2	37.3	283.2	41.1
Mining	(D)	(D)	9.0	2.6	6.1	0.9
Construction	7.3	4.2	11.5	3.3	27.7	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	48.9	14.0	96.8	14.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(D)	-	(D)	-	21.6	3.1
Transportation, communication, and utilities	6.6	3.8	21.4	6.1	38.6	5.6
Services	28.4	16.2	50.4	86.7	12.6	
Other	(D)	-	(D)	-	2.6	0.4
Government	38.1	21.8	54.6	15.6	103.9	15.1

(D) - Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In each of the three counties, a significant portion of resident income is earned by individuals who travel to jobs located outside of the county they live in. This becomes apparent when comparing the 1978 labor and proprietors' income by place of residence (Table 24) and by place of work (Table 26). Table 27 summarizes this comparison.

Table 27. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND BY PLACE OF WORK ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1978

($ millions)

County	Labor and proprietors' income		Commutation indicator: Income by place of residence less income by place of work	Ratio: Income by place of residence ÷ by place of work
	By place of residence	By place work		
Allegany	$277.5	$175.1	$102.4	1.58
Cattaraugus	486.9	349.3	137.6	1.39
Chautauqua	975.9	689.7	286.2	1.41

Labor and proprietors' income by place of residence provides a reliable indication of income paid to residents of each county regardless of which county they rendered their service in. Income by place of work, on the other hand, shows how much employers in each county paid all their employees including those residing in other counties. The ratio of income by place of residence and income by place of work provides a very general measure of the extent of commutation either into or out of a county. In 1978, Allegany County residents earned a larger percentage of their incomes outside of the County than did either Cattaraugus or Chautauqua counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal incomes for the three counties were as follows: Allegany - $5,588; Cattaraugus County - $5,700; and Chautauqua County - $6,776. Among the 62 counties in the State, these per capita personal incomes ranked 56th, 55th, and 31st, respectively. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graphs 9a, 9b and 9c present growth trends in per capita personal income for New York State and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, the State's per capita income grew by 78.7 percent while the figure increased in the three counties as follows: Allegany County - 83.3 percent; Cattaraugus County - 82.5 percent; and Chautauqua County - 92.6 percent.

Weekly Wages

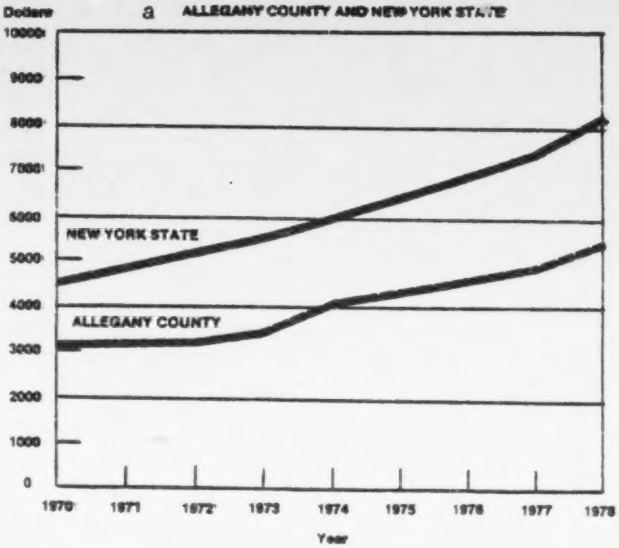
Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Furthermore, wages may differ from county to county even though they are payment for similar occupational skills. The following discussion of weekly wages paid in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties is based on wages paid to employees covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program.

GRAPH 9

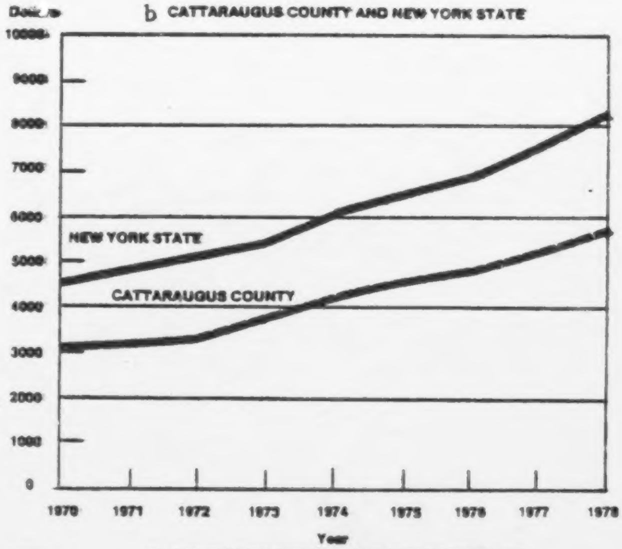
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

1970—1978

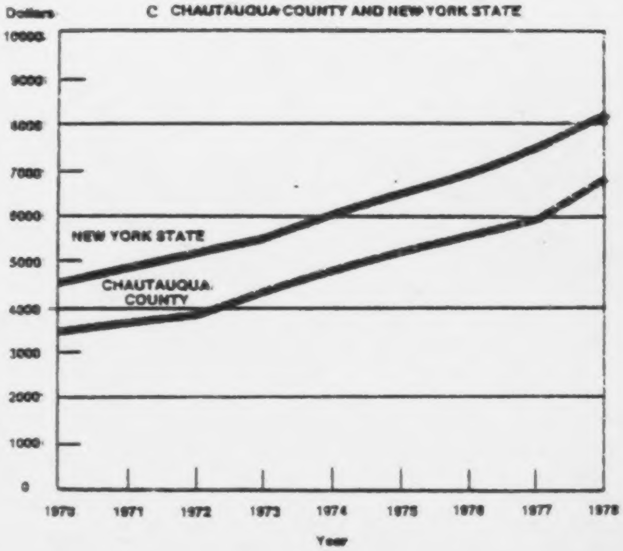
a ALLEGANY COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE



b CATTARAUGUS COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE



c CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE



Allegany County

Among Allegany County industries whose employees are covered by UI, the transportation, communications, and utilities division and the durable goods manufacturing division paid the highest average weekly wages over the period 1977 to 1980. Agriculture, retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate were generally the lowest paying over the period. Table 28 presents average weekly wages paid in Allegany County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 28. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
ALLEGANY COUNTY
1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	214	168	205	154	166	198
Mining	185	193	207	226	242	267
Construction	217	231	234	257	281	301
Manufacturing-durable	221	240	267	282	301	332
Manufacturing-nondurable	181	198	214	237	256	286
Transportation, communication, and utilities	242	261	285	299	307	344
Wholesale trade	176	183	190	212	225	247
Retail trade	97	104	111	119	123	129
Finance, insurance and real estate	153	160	168	183	193	191
Services	158	167	172	173	166	203
Government	234	242	254	153	141	164

Cattaraugus County

During the period 1975 to 1980, mining and transportation, communication, and utilities were the highest paying industry divisions among those with employees covered by UI. Agriculture and retail trade were the lowest paying. Table 29 lists average weekly wages paid to UI covered employees by industry group in Cattaraugus County during the period 1975 to 1980.

Table 29. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP CATTARAUGUS COUNTY 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	98	107	108	126	140	149
Mining	224	209	227	255	295	320
Construction	210	225	239	249	257	278
Manufacturing-durable	199	215	231	251	284	302
Manufacturing-nondurable	180	194	211	225	251	273
Transportation, communication, and utilities	235	256	265	281	308	332
Wholesale trade	171	189	200	220	229	263
Retail trade	106	110	109	114	119	125
Finance, insurance and real estate	171	180	195	204	219	233
Services	131	145	149	163	175	197
Government	227	232	250	160	164	186

Chautauqua County

Mining, construction, durable goods manufacturing, and transportation, communication, and utilities paid the highest average weekly wages during the period 1975 to 1980. Lowest average weekly wages were paid by the retail trade and service industries divisions. Table 30 presents average weekly wages paid in Chautauqua County between 1975 and 1980 by selected industrial classification.

Table 30. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	118	129	148	179	216	234
Mining	209	258	223	242	313	329
Construction	239	221	229	258	286	312
Manufacturing-durable	215	232	253	276	301	336
Manufacturing-nondurable	200	209	229	238	260	283
Transportation, communication, and utilities	229	249	274	293	311	338
Wholesale and trade	178	198	208	219	241	265
Retail trade	104	109	115	121	131	139
Finance, insurance and real estate	163	187	194	207	227	233
Services	123	131	134	154	156	184
Government	236	244	252	165	167	188

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs. For the purpose of administrative efficiency, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties have combined their CETA programs by forming the Chautauqua Consortium. Table 31 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percentLLSIL--according to family size--for the Chautauqua Consortium. Table 32 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the Chautauqua Consortium expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 31. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 32. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty Level Income	31,670
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	39,629
85 percent LLSIL	50,679
100 percent LLSIL	65,034

V. Social Services Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown both in number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 16,445 residents of the Southern Tier West Region received public assistance payments each month. Chautauqua County, accounting for slightly more than half of this volume, averaged 8,369 recipients each month, respectively. Beneficiary payments for the Region averaged $1,318,781 per month or $80.19 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of public assistance payments paid in the Region during 1980, an average of 68.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 9.6 percent for Home Relief, and 21.4 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. Within the Region, the county with the largest proportion of its payments going to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program was Cattaraugus County, while Chautauqua County had the largest proportion paid to individuals under Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 33 summarizes the average monthly count of beneficiaries by program and the average monthly individual payment for the Region and each of its counties.

Table 33. AVERAGE MONTHLY COUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS
BY PROGRAM AND AVERAGE MONTHLY INDIVIDUAL PAYMENT
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980

Area	Total (all programs)	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief	Average monthly total payment	Average monthly individual payment
Southern Tier West Region	16,445	11,328	3,517	16	1,584	$1,318,781	$80.19
Allegany County	4,412	2,865	1,051	2	493	362,725	82.21
Cattaraugus County	3,664	2,813	427	6	418	325,470	88.83
Chautauqua County	8,369	5,649	2,039	7	673	630,586	75.35

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Appendix IV provides monthly counts of Public Assistance recipients by program for the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. Graphs 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d illustrate the levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance in the Region and in each of the three counties.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

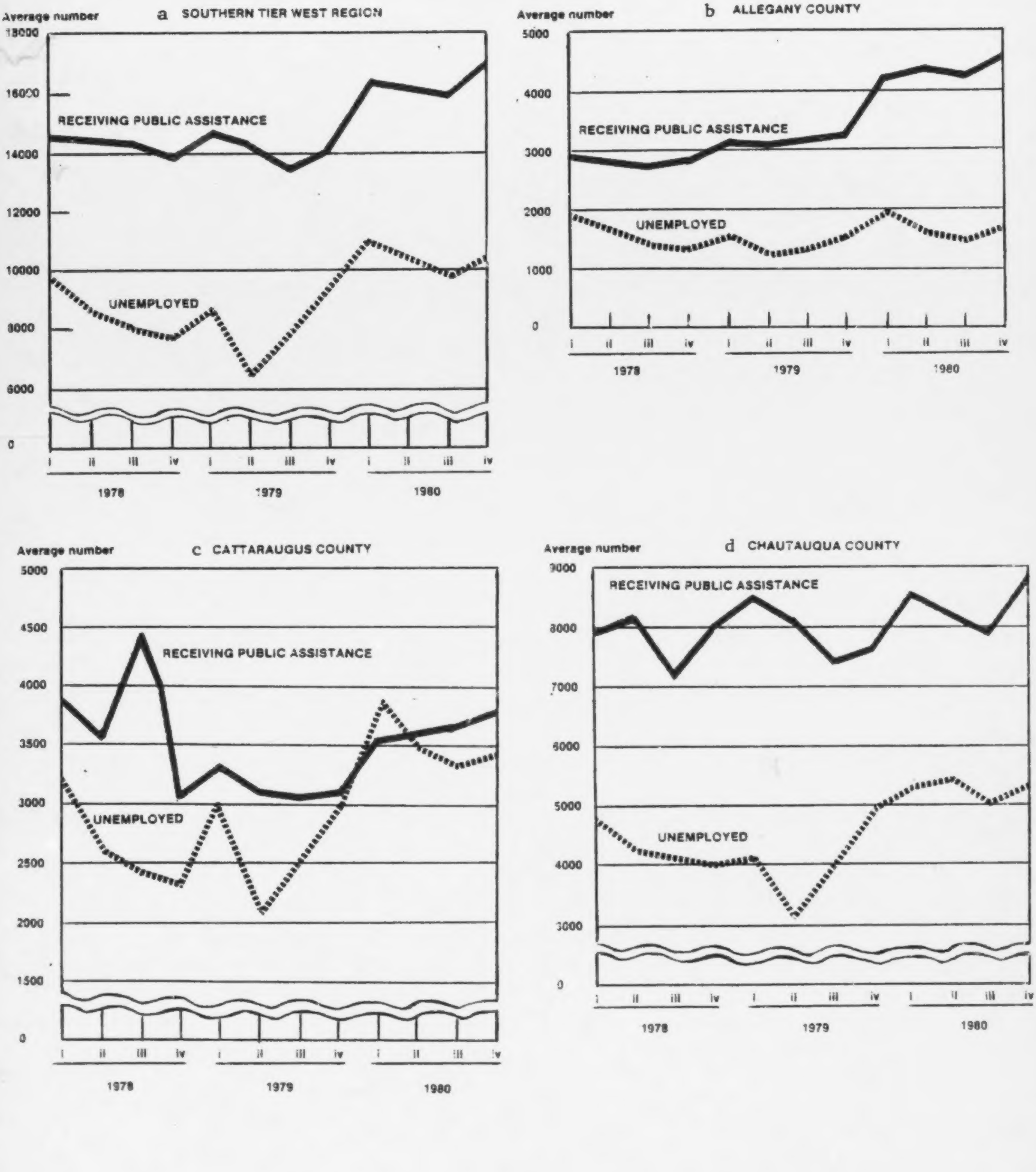
A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

Graphs 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d illustrate the similarity in the seasonal fluctuations of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment.

Graph 10. SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS

AVERAGE BY QUARTER

1978-1980



VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools totaled 60,241 in the Southern Tier West Region during the 1980-1981 school year. Chautauqua County had the largest number of students with 29,177 while Cattaraugus and Allegany had 20,640 and 10,424, respectively. Of the Region's total, 52.6 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 47.4 percent in grades 7-12. This distribution was fairly typical of that in each of the three counties. By comparison, enrollments for New York State were more evenly divided between elementary and secondary grades with 50.2 percent registered in grades K-6 and 49.8 percent in grades 7-12. Public schools enrolled 94.0 percent of the students in the Region and non-public schools registered 6.0 percent. Within the Region, Allegany County had the highest proportion of its students enrolled in public schools while Cattaraugus County had the lowest percentage. Statewide, public schools accounted for 83.1 percent of all students. Table 34 presents the distribution of students in the Southern Tier West Region and in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties according to category of school enrollment.

Table 34. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION
ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980 - 1981

County and school designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Southern Tier West Region			
Total	31,712	28,529	60,241
Public	29,148	27,460	56,608
Non-public	2,564	1,069	3,633
Allegany County			
Total	5,564	4,860	10,424
Public	5,317	4,717	10,034
Non-public	247	143	390
Cattaraugus County			
Total	10,954	9,686	20,640
Public	9,758	9,089	18,847
Non-public	1,196	597	1,793
Chautauqua County			
Total	15,194	13,983	29,177
Public	14,073	13,654	27,727
Non-public	1,121	329	1,450

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

School enrollments declined between school years 1979-1981 in both the Southern Tier West Region and in New York State. The decline, however, was sharper in the State than in the Region. Within the Region, enrollment fell in all three counties, falling by 2.4 percent in Chautauqua County, 1.6 percent in Cattaraugus County, and 1.2 percent in Allegany County. Although the overall number of students in the Region declined by 1.9 percent, non-public school enrollments actually grew by 12.2 percent. Non-public school enrollments grew by 28.3 percent in Allegany County, 13.7 percent in Cattaraugus County, and 6.9 percent in Chautauqua County. Statewide, non-public schools grew by only 0.2 percent. Table 35 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollments for New York State, the Southern Tier West Region, and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

Table 35. YEAR-TO-YEAR ENROLLMENT CHANGE
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS,
AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.7
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.3
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.2
Southern Tier West Region	61,425	60,241	-1.9
Public	58,187	56,608	-2.7
Non-public	3,238	3,633	12.2
Allegany County	10,553	10,424	-1.2
Public	10,249	10,034	-2.1
Non-public	304	390	+28.3
Cattaraugus County	20,969	20,640	-1.6
Public	19,392	18,847	-2.8
Non-public	1,577	1,793	+13.7
Chautauqua County	29,903	29,177	-2.4
Public	28,546	27,727	-2.9
Non-public	1,357	1,450	+6.9

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment. Totals do not include prekindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the Region are projected to continue declining through the eighties. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 11.0 percent. Slightly more than two-thirds of the forecasted enrollment decline of 6,224 students will occur in Chautauqua County. Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, unlike Chautauqua County, will experience a trend reversal and gradual enrollment increases in the latter half of the decade. Table 36 presents projections of public school enrollments for the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties for the period 1980-81 to 1990-91.

Table 36. PROJECTIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY,
CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980-1981 to 1990-1991

Region/County	Actual	Projected									
	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991
Southern Tier West Region	56,608	54,991	53,784	52,644	51,869	51,391	51,083	50,725	50,340	50,183	50,384
Allegany County	10,034	9,765	9,599	9,518	9,435	9,398	9,470	9,537	9,619	9,743	9,901
Cattaraugus County	18,847	18,368	18,013	17,591	17,325	17,186	17,100	16,963	16,926	16,936	17,037
Chautauqua County	27,727	26,859	26,173	25,534	25,110	24,807	24,513	24,225	23,796	23,507	23,446

Distribution of High School Graduates

Of the total number of Southern Tier West Region high school students graduating in 1980, 53.9 percent planned to continue their education compared to 69.0 percent for the State. In both the Region and the State, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates chose to pursue a post-secondary education than did public school graduates. Almost one-third of the Region's high school graduates intended to seek employment compared to about one-fifth of graduates statewide. In addition, a greater proportion of graduates in the Region than in the State planned to enter military service or engage in other post-high school activities. Among counties in the Region, Chautauqua County had the largest percentage of students planning to enter post-secondary education programs or employment. Cattaraugus County, on the other hand, exceeded the other counties in the percentage of graduates expected to enter the military. Table 37 presents the intentions of 1980 high school graduates in New York State, the Southern Tier West Region, and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and chautauqua counties. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Table 37. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE, SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Southern Tier West Region	4,426	23.8	25.9	4.2	32.9	6.2	7.0
Public	4,350	23.3	26.1	4.2	33.2	6.2	7.0
Non-public	76	54.0	15.8	11.8	18.4	0	0
Allegany County	759	27.0	21.8	5.9	25.6	7.2	12.4
Public	740	25.9	22.9	6.5	25.4	7.4	12.7
Non-public	19	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0
Cattaraugus County	1,457	24.7	21.3	4.5	32.8	8.6	8.1
Public	1,400	23.7	21.4	4.0	33.6	8.9	8.4
Non-public	57	49.1	21.1	15.8	14.0	0.0	0.0
Chautauqua County	2,210	22.1	30.3	3.5	35.5	4.2	4.5
Public	2,210	22.1	30.3	3.5	35.5	4.2	4.5
Non-public	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Rows may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Consistent with the projected public school enrollment trends, a gradual decline in the number of high school students graduating during the eighties in the Region is anticipated. Again the drop in the size of Chautauqua County's graduating classes account for the bulk of the decrease in the Region. Table 38 presents projections of high school graduates in public and non-public schools for the Region and its counties.

Table 38. PROJECTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1979-1980 to 1989-1990

Region/County	Actual	Projected									
	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990
Southern Tier West Region	4,426	4,322	4,250	4,108	3,773	3,626	3,467	3,573	3,706	3,570	3,245
Allegany County	759	770	704	668	653	617	580	607	626	605	585
Cattaraugus County	1,457	1,401	1,383	1,391	1,279	1,215	1,161	1,239	1,188	1,188	1,113
Chautauqua County	2,210	2,151	2,163	2,050	1,841	1,794	1,725	1,727	1,892	1,777	1,547

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 95.6 percent of the student population in the Southern Tier West Region was white. American Indian, Eskimo, or Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for the bulk of the remaining 4.4 percent. Within the Region, American Indians had their greatest representation in schools located in Cattaraugus County. Table 39 summarizes the racial distribution of students in the Southern Tier West Region and Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties.

Table 39. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN
SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES
1980 - 1981

(Percent)

Area	Black	Hispanic	American Indian Eskimo, Asian/ Pacific Islander	White
Southern Tier West Region	1.2	1.0	2.2	95.6
Allegany County	0.4	0.1	0.5	99.0
Cattaraugus County	0.7	0.1	4.8	94.3
Chautauqua County	1.8	1.9	1.1	95.2

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The racial distribution of students, by school districts within each county, is presented in Appendix V.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties. These are listed below by county:

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Allegany County	
Public Education Programs	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Andrew F. Haynes Area Occupational Center R.D. #2 Belmont, New York 14813	Agriculture Education agricultural mechanics conservation Health Occupations Education nursing Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial Service Education prevocational curriculum automotive body and fender automotive mechanics commercial arts occupations photography occupations carpentry drafting electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantity food occupations
Post-secondary Occupational Education	
State University Agricultural and Technical College Alfred, New York 14802	Agriculture Education agricultural production agricultural business agricultural products ornamental horticulture other agriculture Distribution Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education medical lab nursing, associate degree medical assistant other health occupations Home Economics Education food services

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Allegany County (continued)	Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education architectural technology automotive technology chemical technology civil technology electrical technology electro-mechanical technology industrial technology mechanical technology other engineering technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning commercial arts occupations plumbing and pipefitting other construction-maintenance drafting other public service occupations
Cattaraugus County	
Public Education Programs	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Cattaraugus, Erie, Wyoming BOCES N. Cattaraugus Area Occupational Center Box 111 Ellicottville, New York 14731	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry masonry other construction-maintenance custodial services drafting electrical occupations electronics graphic arts machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantitative food occupations

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Cattaraugus County (continued)	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Cattaraugus, Erie, Wyoming BOCES S. Cattaraugus Area Occupational Center Windfall Road Olean, New York 14760	Agricultural Education agricultural production conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing (licensed practical) other health occupations Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry masonry other construction-maintenance custodial service drafting electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology quantitative food occupations
Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	
Licensed Private Schools	
New Penn Beauty School 247½ North Union Street Olean, New York 14760	Trade, Industrial, Service Education cosmetology
Degree-Granting Proprietory/Independent Two-Year Schools	
Olean Business Institute 301 North Union Street Olean, New York 14760	Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting general office-typing-clerical supervision-business administration Technical Education office-related technology

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Chautauqua County	
Public Education Programs	
Secondary Occupational Education	
Chautauqua BOCES Philip J. Loguidice Occupational Center 9520 Fredonia-Stockton Road Fredonia, New York 14063	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics conservation Distributive Education automotive and petroleum transportation service Health Occupations Education nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education food service institutional support services other occupational preparation Business and Office Education data processing Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry masonry plumbing and pipefitting drafting electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Chautauqua BOCES Raymond Hewes Occupational Center Route 17J Ashville, New York 14710	Agricultural Education agriculture production agriculture mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Health Occupations Education other health occupations Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology

County, Category, and Educational Institution	Program
Chautauqua County (continued)	
Post-secondary Occupational Education	
Jamestown Community College 525 Falconer Street Jamestown, New York 14701	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales other distributive education Health Occupations Education medical lab nursing, associate degree Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing supervision-business administration Technical Education electrical technology mechanical technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education law enforcement-firearms control social service paraprofessionals other public service occupations
Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	
Licensed Private Schools	
Raphael School of Beauty Culture 318-20 West 3rd Street Jamestown, New York 14701	Trade, Industrial, Service Education cosmetology
Degree-Granting Proprietary/Independent Two-Year Schools	
Jamestown Business College 7 Fairmont Avenue Jamestown, New York 14701	Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration other office occupations

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time, the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability development and placement services.

To meet the employment and training needs of the Southern Tier West Region, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties formed the Chautauqua Consortium. Under this arrangement, employment and training services could be delivered with maximum effectiveness by increasing administrative efficiency while reducing operating costs. The Consortium planned to provide a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by the Consortium in the following occupational areas:

- Machine trades
- Clerical/office skills
- Health services
- Woodworking
- Basic electronics
- Welding
- Drafting
- Accounting
- Nursing (RN)
- Data processing

The Chautauqua Consortium expected to provide CETA services to 1,551 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 40.

Table 40. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollment
Classroom training	557
On-the-job training	210
Work experience	744
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	40
Total	1,551

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Tables 41, 42, 43, and 44 present profiles of the projected 1982 populations 14 years of age and older for the Chautauqua Consortium and Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA eligible population are highlighted in these tables.

Table 41. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CHAUTAUQUA CONSORTIUM
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.7	53.6	59.2	58.7	19.7
Female	52.3	46.4	40.8	41.3	80.3
Age					
14-19	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.5	37.1
20-21	4.9	13.5	12.1	12.1	5.0
22-44	38.3	56.8	59.4	59.1	49.3
45-54	12.6	7.8	8.7	8.7	6.9
55 and over	28.4	6.1	4.5	4.6	1.7
Race					
White	98.5	INA	91.1	INA	91.5
Black	0.8	INA	3.5	INA	3.4
Hispanic	1/	INA	3.9	INA	3.8
Other	0.7	INA	1.5	INA	1.3

INA = information not available

1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

Table 42. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ALLEGANY COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standare Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.0	55.8	61.9	61.8	18.7
Female	51.0	43.2	38.1	38.2	81.3
Age					
14-19	20.9	12.5	14.5	14.4	37.2
20-21	6.6	13.1	11.2	11.1	5.0
22-44	37.9	59.1	62.6	62.7	49.3
45-54	10.4	8.2	7.6	7.6	6.9
55 and over	24.2	7.1	4.1	4.2	1.7
Race					
White	99.4	INA	95.9	INA	95.5
Black	0.3	INA	2.6	INA	2.8
Hispanic	1/	INA	1.3	INA	1.6
Other	0.3	INA	0.2	INA	0.1

INA = information not available.

1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

Table 43. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.7	53.8	56.3	55.6	19.7
Female	51.3	46.2	43.7	44.4	80.3
Age					
14-19	15.4	15.2	15.6	15.9	37.1
20-21	5.1	14.2	11.9	11.9	5.0
22-44	39.5	57.5	59.3	59.0	49.3
45-54	12.9	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9
55 and over	27.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	1.7
Race					
White	97.4	INA	92.3	INA	91.2
Black	0.8	INA	2.6	INA	3.2
Hispanic	1/	INA	1.3	INA	1.8
Other	1.8	INA	3.8	INA	3.8

INA = information not available.

1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

Table 44. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	46.6	52.4	59.8	59.2	20.4
Female	53.4	47.6	40.2	40.8	79.6
Age					
14-19	14.1	17.1	15.4	15.6	37.1
20-21	4.3	13.3	12.6	12.6	5.0
22-44	37.7	55.8	58.3	58.0	49.3
45-54	13.2	7.8	9.5	9.4	6.9
55 and over	30.7	6.1	4.2	4.4	1.7
Race					
White	98.7	INA	88.7	INA	89.2
Black	1.1	INA	4.2	INA	3.9
Hispanic	1/	INA	6.3	INA	6.2
Other	0.2	INA	0.8	INA	0.7

INA = information not available.

1/ Hispanics are grouped under white or black for the residents category.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Tables 45, 46, and 47 present lists of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties, respectively, had at least 10 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981 (Fiscal Year 1981). Included in the tables are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants to openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully place jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low (A/O) ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are five suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Tables 45, 46, and 47 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

Generally, few applicants are available for referral compared to the volume of job openings. Occupations in this group may offer sufficient employment opportunities for jobseekers since supply does not satisfy demand. Example: Writer, Technical Publications--Chautauqua County

2) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily. Example: Electronics Inspector II--Cattaraugus County

3) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service. Example: Salesperson, Accountant--Cattaraugus County

4) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings. Example: Truck Driver, heavy--Allegany County

5) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices. Example: Welder, Combination--Allegany County

NOTE: Data limitations are discussed at the end of this appendix.

Table 45. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ALLEGANY COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	4,008	442	9.1	
Professional, technical and managerial	401	76	5.3	
Clerical and sales	864	154	5.6	
Services	816	87	9.4	
Farming, fishery, forestry	142	20	7.1	
Processing	117	15	7.8	
Machine trades	373	19	19.6	
Benchwork	290	22	13.2	
Structural work	602	27	22.2	
Miscellaneous	540	22	24.5	
Selected Occupations				
Professional, Technical and Managerial				
Drafter, mechanical	15	7	2.1	28.6
Teacher, secondary school	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher, elementary school	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accountant	11	1	11.0	0.0
Administrative assistant	17	1	17.0	100.0
Manager, food service	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Management trainee	15	1	15.0	100.0
Case worker	10	2	5.0	50.0
Clerical and Sales				
Medical secretary	10	1	10.0	0.0
Secretary	63	12	5.3	25.0
Stenographer	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Clerk-typist	43	2	21.5	0.0
Keypunch operator	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Clerk, general	187	16	11.7	62.5
Bookkeeper I	22	4	5.5	75.0
Cashier I	28	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teller	11	1	11.0	100.0
Cashier II	12	5	2.4	60.0
Cashier-checker	45	5	9.0	60.0
Administrative clerk	72	1	72.0	0.0
Inventory clerk	15	41	0.4	7.3
Shipping and receiving clerk	12	1	12.0	100.0
Stock clerk	23	6	3.8	50.0
Receptionist	24	0	n.a.	n.a.
Office helper	14	2	7.0	100.0
Teacher aide II	12	0	n.a.	n.a.

Table 45. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales (cont'd)				
Salesperson, general merchandise	55	2	27.5	0.0
Sales clerk	11	2	5.5	50.0
Stock clerk, self-service store	10	9	1.4	44.4
Service				
Day worker	160	29	5.5	58.6
Yard worker	29	7	4.1	85.7
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Waiter/waitress, formal	15	1	15.0	100.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	80	4	20.0	50.0
Bartender	25	2	12.5	50.0
Cook (restaurant)	34	3	11.3	66.7
Cook (mess)	13	4	3.3	100.0
Kitchen helper	63	12	5.3	16.7
Cleaner, housekeeping	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cosmetologist	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Home attendant	14	1	14.0	100.0
Nurse aide	62	1	62.0	100.0
Guard, security	30	1	30.0	100.0
Cleaner, comm./inst.	57	1	57.0	100.0
Cleaner, industrial	16	2	8.0	50.0
Janitor	17	2	8.5	50.0
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Cemetery worker	12	2	6.0	0.0
Farmworker, dairy	40	4	10.0	75.0
Farmworker, general I	13	1	13.0	0.0
Farmworker, general II	10	1	10.0	0.0
Processing				
Foundary worker, general	30	9	3.3	77.8
Cannery worker	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine Trades				
Machinist	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine set-up operator	14	5	2.8	80.0
Production-machine tender	38	2	19.0	100.0
Machine operator I	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine operator II	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic	50	2	25.0	50.0
Automobile mechanic helper	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance mechanic	17	1	17.0	100.0
Sawmill worker	12	0	n.a.	n.a.

Table 45. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	69	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics assembler	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics inspector II	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, small products	33	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	14	5	2.8	0.0
Structural Work				
Automobile-body repairer	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, arc	45	1	45.0	100.0
Welder, combination	34	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrician	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operation engineer	47	9	5.2	11.1
Carpenter	34	3	11.3	0.0
Roofer	13	1	13.0	100.0
Construction worker I	66	0	n.a.	n.a.
Construction worker II	141	2	70.5	100.0
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	13	5	2.6	20.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer truck driver	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Truck driver, heavy	66	2	33.0	100.0
Truck driver, light	27	3	9.0	66.7
Automobile-service-station attendant	17	1	17.0	100.0
Packager, hand	20	0	n.a.	n.a.
Industrial-truck operator	18	0	n.a.	n.a.
Laborer, stores	59	7	8.4	57.1
Material handler	174	5	34.8	100.0

1/ General occupational categories represent all openings registered with the State Job Service whether or not the individual occupations exceeded the cutoff for this report.

n.a.: For occupations in which no openings were registered, the ratios of applicants/openings and jobs filled/openings are not applicable.

Table 46. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	5,588	1,574	3.6	
Professional, technical and managerial	574	151	3.8	
Clerical and sales	1,317	449	2.9	
Service	987	367	2.7	
Farming, fishery, forestry	89	12	7.4	
Processing	155	172	0.9	
Machine trades	497	55	9.0	
Benchwork	487	202	2.4	
Structural work	737	67	11.0	
Miscellaneous	646	99	6.5	
Selected Occupations				
Professional, Technical and Managerial				
Electronics technician	10	1	10.0	0.0
Mechanical engineer	1	6	0.2	0.0
Drafter, mechanical	13	1	13.0	0.0
Counselor	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse, head	1	10	0.1	10.0
Nurse, licensed practical	12	24	0.5	20.8
Teacher, secondary school	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher, elementary school	21	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accountant	18	1	18.0	0.0
Administrative assistant	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, office	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, retail store	30	2	15.0	0.0
Manager, food service	18	3	6.0	66.7
Management trainee	32	11	2.9	27.3
Case aide	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Clerical and Sales				
Legal secretary	10	1	10.0	100.0
Secretary	102	10	10.2	50.0
Stenographer	19	8	2.4	75.0
Clerk-typist	56	12	4.7	75.0
Keypunch operator	17	4	4.3	75.0
Typist	16	2	8.0	50.0
Clerk, general	141	12	11.8	66.7
Bookkeeper I	47	2	23.5	50.0
Bookkeeper II	33	2	16.5	50.0
Cashier II	34	42	0.8	14.3
Cashier-checker	126	15	8.4	73.3

Table 46. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales (cont'd)				
Computer operator	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accounting clerk	27	6	4.5	33.3
Administrative clerk	79	10	7.9	100.0
Inventory clerk	52	165	0.3	90.9
Shipping and receiving clerk	16	1	16.0	0.0
Stock clerk	16	37	0.4	8.1
Receptionist	70	3	23.3	100.0
Hotel clerk	11	7	1.6	71.4
Teacher aide	27	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	18	8	2.3	62.5
Salesperson, cosmetics and toiletries	8	10	0.8	100.0
Sales representative, general merchandise	11	1	11.0	0.0
Salesperson, general mdse.	24	1	24.0	0.0
Sales clerk	90	13	6.9	76.9
Sales clerk, food	17	3	5.7	33.3
Driver, sales route	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Stock clerk	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Service				
Child monitor	24	5	4.8	60.0
Day worker	21	6	3.5	66.7
Yard worker	9	6	1.5	100.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	29	17	1.7	70.6
Waiter/waitress, formal	20	5	4.0	20.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	115	27	4.3	40.7
Bartender	47	6	7.8	66.7
Cook (restaurant	38	20	1.9	75.0
Cook, short order I	24	12	2.0	83.3
Cook, short order II	4	7	0.6	0.0
Cook (mess)	14	10	1.4	50.0
Kitchen helper	85	18	4.7	83.3
Food assembler, kitchen	7	11	0.6	90.9
Cleaner, housekeeping	15	2	7.5	100.0
Cosmetologist	13	2	6.5	0.0
Ski-tow operator	62	91	0.7	98.9
Home attendant	14	3	4.7	66.7
Psychiatric aide	20	0	n.a.	n.a.
Child-care attendant, school	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse aide	88	49	1.8	53.1
Nursery school attendant	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Guard, security	43	10	4.3	60.0
Cleaner, comm./inst.	113	16	7.1	50.0

Table 46. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	28	6	4.7	83.3
Processing				
Cannery worker	47	161	0.3	65.2
Production helper	38	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine Trades				
Machinist	26	1	26.0	0.0
Production-machine tender	25	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine operator I	25	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic	79	4	19.8	50.0
Automobile-mechanic helper	12	3	4.0	66.7
Valve repairer	2	7	0.3	42.9
Maintenance mechanic	20	1	20.0	2/
Maintenance mechanic helper	5	9	0.6	88.9
Machinist, wood	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, production	27	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics tester	7	7	1.0	28.6
Electronics assembler	125	103	1.2	95.1
Electronics inspector II	43	69	0.6	94.2
Electronics worker	18	0	n.a.	n.a.
Capacitor assembler	33	2	16.5	50.0
Assembler, small products	26	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sander, hand	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Structural Work				
Assembler, internal combustion engine	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile-body repairer	22	1	22.0	0.0
Welder, arc	30	4	7.5	100.0
Welder, combination	44	0	n.a.	n.a.
Transformer assembler	14	10	1.4	100.0
Electrician	21	1	21.0	0.0
Electrician helper	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operating engineer	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Carpenter	55	3	18.3	100.0
Carpenter, rough	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Roofer	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Construction worker I	78	2	39.0	100.0
Construction worker II	145	19	7.6	100.0
Maintenance repairer, factory or mill	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	41	7	5.9	71.4

Table 46. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer truck driver	81	5	16.2	60.0
Truck driver, heavv	51	3	17.0	33.3
Truck driver, light	39	5	7.8	60.0
Automobile-service-station attendant	18	3	6.0	66.7
Cleaner II	11	14	0.8	85.7
Packager, hand	33	1	33.0	100.0
Industiral-truck operator	41	0	n.a.	n.a.
Laborer, stores	81	15	5.4	100.0
Material handler	113	28	4.0	92.9
Rotary driller	4	5	0.8	20.0

1/ General occupational categories represent all openings registered with the State Job Service whether or not the individual occupations exceeded the cutoff for this report.

2/ Many job orders for this occupation were registered prior to the beginning of FY 1981 but placements were made during FY 1981. This resulted in the statistics--jobs filled during FY 1981 as a percentage of job openings received during FY 1981--exceeding 100.0 percent.

n.a.: For occupations in which no openings were registered the ratios of applicant/openings and jobs filled/openings are not applicable.

Table 47. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	12,341	5,261	2.3	
Professional, technical and managerial	1,288	188	6.9	
Clerical and sales	3,063	940	3.3	
Service	2,394	1,232	1.9	
Farming, fishery, forestry	279	98	2.8	
Processing	1,525	847	1.8	
Machine trades	1,208	474	2.5	
Benchwork	747	361	2.1	
Structural work	1,172	287	4.1	
Miscellaneous	1,860	834	2.2	
Selected Occupations				
Professional, Technical and Managerial				
Electrical technician	10	5	2.0	60.0
Electronics technician	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Mechanical engineering technician	13	1	13.0	100.0
Drafter, mechanical	14	9	1.6	66.7
Laboratory tester	18	6	3.0	83.3
Counselor	27	9	3.0	66.7
Nurse, general duty	13	2	6.5	50.0
Dental assistant	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse, Licensed practical	12	1	12.0	0.0
Teacher, secondary school	43	11	3.9	63.6
Teacher, elementary school	49	0	n.a.	n.a.
Tutor	12	3	4.0	100.0
Teacher aide I	24	1	24.0	100.0
Writer, technical publications	2	6	0.3	16.7
Illustrator	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Accountant	28	2	14.0	0.0
Purchasing agent	16	1	16.0	100.0
Manager, advertising	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Administrative assistant	34	2	17.0	100.0
Manager, office	21	0	n.a.	n.a.
Reproduction superintendent	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Manager, retail store	62	3	20.7	100.0
Manager, food service	44	3	14.7	33.3
Management trainee	83	10	8.3	30.0
Case worker	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Community organization worker	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Program aide, group work	22	17	1.3	100.0
Recreation leader	20	3	6.7	66.7
Case aide	18	2	9.0	50.0

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and Sales				
Legal secretary	23	10	2.3	70.0
Medical secretary	12	3	4.0	33.3
Secretary	186	42	4.4	73.8
Stenographer	69	14	4.9	100.0
Clerk-typist	73	14	5.2	85.7
Keypunch operator	62	11	5.6	81.8
Typist	169	87	1.9	94.3
File clerk I	14	6	2.3	100.0
Clerk, general	309	24	12.9	66.7
Bookkeeper I	82	12	6.8	83.3
Bookkeeper II	35	4	8.9	25.0
Cashier I	28	0	n.a.	n.a.
Teller	14	11	1.3	63.6
Cashier II	29	9	3.2	55.6
Cashier-checker	232	32	7.3	71.9
Cashier, courtesy booth	21	24	0.9	95.8
Ticket seller	29	39	0.7	100.0
Computer operator	18	1	18.0	100.0
Computer-peripheral-equipment operator	11	2	5.5	100.0
Payroll clerk	10	5	2.0	60.0
Accounting clerk	59	10	5.9	80.0
Administrative clerk	245	45	5.4	71.1
Parts clerk	18	4	4.5	25.0
Inventory clerk	102	102	1.0	95.1
Shipping and receiving clerk	69	5	13.8	60.0
Stock clerk	76	48	1.6	93.8
Telephone operator	10	1	10.0	100.0
Receptionist	128	22	5.8	81.8
Library assistant	25	6	4.2	100.0
Teacher aide II	162	146	1.1	95.2
Sales representative, food products	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, shoes	12	4	3.0	0.0
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	27	10	2.7	40.0
Salesperson, automobiles	10	2	5.0	100.0
Sales exhibitor	21	1	21.0	100.0
Salesperson, general hardware	16	9	1.8	88.9
Salesperson, general mdse.	130	7	18.6	85.7
Sales clerk	136	23	5.9	56.5
Sales clerk, food	13	4	3.3	50.0
Driver, sales route	26	9	2.9	66.7
Manager, department	21	1	21.0	0.0
Telephone solicitor	15	17	0.9	82.4
Stock clerk, self-service store	28	3	9.3	66.7

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Service				
Houseworker, general	26	11	2.4	81.8
Child monitor	54	3	18.0	100.0
Yard worker	11	16	0.7	81.3
Companion	13	4	3.3	75.0
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	56	31	1.8	96.8
Waiter/waitress, captain	14	4	3.5	100.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	62	13	4.8	38.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	325	149	2.2	82.6
Cafeterial attendant	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Bartender	81	12	6.8	33.3
Cook (restaurant)	84	31	2.7	58.1
Cook, short order I	69	15	4.6	53.3
Cook, short order II	20	3	6.7	100.0
Cook (mess)	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Kitchen helper	166	97	1.7	79.4
Cleaner, housekeeping	40	19	2.1	89.5
Cosmetologist	25	3	8.3	66.7
Recreation facility attendant	16	37	0.4	43.2
Ski-tow operator	343	513	0.7	89.3
Home attendant	12	3	4.0	66.7
Psychiatric aide	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Nurse aide	219	70	3.1	85.7
Orderly	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Attendant, children's institution	13	1	13.0	0.0
Nurse, school attendant	26	0	n.a.	n.a.
Guard, security	54	28	1.9	89.3
Merchant patroller	52	11	4.7	100.0
Central-supply worker	17	21	0.8	100.0
Cleaner, comm./inst.	214	48	4.5	68.8
Cleaner, industrial	23	14	1.6	107.1
Janitor	46	9	5.1	88.9
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Farmworker, fruit I	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Farmworker, fruit II	75	37	2.0	97.3
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	15	4	3.8	100.0
Laborer, landscape	15	12	1.3	25.0
Farmworker, dairy	42	10	4.2	7.0
Processing				
Laborer, general	204	85	2.4	76.5
Foundry worker, general	29	0	n.a.	n.a.
Baker helper	23	0	n.a.	n.a.
Quality control technician	18	4	4.5	100.0
Ice cream freezer assistant	22	35	0.6	80.0

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Processing (cont'd)				
Bundles hanger	20	0	n.a.	n.a.
Cannery worker	169	65	2.6	2/
Egg washer, machine	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production helper	901	615	1.5	78.5
Injection-molding-machine operator	21	4	5.3	100.0
Machine Trades				
Machinist	42	13	3.2	23.1
Machinist apprentice	14	1	14.0	100.0
Maintenance machinist	12	4	3.0	75.0
Tool and die maker (machine shop)	10	4	2.5	75.0
Screw machine set-up operator, production	12	16	0.8	100.0
Drill-press operator, production	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Production machine tender	76	51	1.5	96.1
Punch press operator I	10	3	3.3	33.3
Punch press operator II	15	1	15.0	100.0
Machine operator I	144	139	1.0	99.3
Press operator, heavy duty	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Brake operator I	22	14	1.6	92.9
Metal-fabricator apprentice	12	3	4.0	100.0
Machine operator II	46	5	9.2	80.0
Metal-fabricating shop helper	34	26	1.3	88.5
Machine helper	43	38	1.1	97.4
Automobile mechanic	113	22	5.1	63.6
Automobile mechanic apprentice	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Automobile mechanic helper	38	0	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel mechanic	18	5	3.6	20.0
Maintenance mechanic	57	19	3.0	52.6
Millwright	12	4	3.0	100.0
Maintenance mechanic helper	11	3	3.7	100.0
Ripsaw operator	10	1	10.0	100.0
Machinist, wood	34	26	1.3	88.5
Assembly-press operator	12	12	1.0	100.0
Benchwork				
Polisher and buffer II	11	4	2.8	100.0
Assembler, product	63	56	1.1	100.0
Assembler, small parts	31	7	4.4	100.0
Assembler, production	19	1	19.0	100.0
Assembler, motel furniture	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Coil winder	16	5	3.2	100.0
Assembler, small products	61	14	4.4	71.4
Painter, spray I	31	24	1.3	95.8

Table 47. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Benchwork (cont'd)				
Painter, spray II	10	2	5.0	100.0
Sander, hand	26	15	1.7	93.3
Woodworking-shop hand	115	89	1.3	94.4
sewing machine operator	108	92	1.2	99.0
Structural work				
Assembler, internal combustion engine	103	138	0.7	97.8
Automobile-body repairer	37	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welder, arc	37	2	18.5	100.0
Welder setter, resistance machine	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Welding-machine operator, resistance	11	6	1.8	33.3
Welder, combination	52	4	13.0	100.0
Electrician	18	4	4.5	100.0
Electrician apprentice	13	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electronics mechanic	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Electrical repairer	17	8	2.1	75.0
Painter	33	0	n.a.	n.a.
Operating engineer	18	3	6.0	66.7
Carpenter	67	4	16.8	75.0
Carpenter apprentice	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Carpenter, rough	25	4	6.3	100.0
Roofer	26	10	2.6	50.0
Construction worker I	140	27	5.2	92.6
Maintenance repairer, factory or mill	21	11	1.9	54.5
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	69	10	6.9	60.0
Miscellaneous				
Dump truck driver	8	5	1.6	80.0
Tractor trailer truck driver	127	13	9.8	69.2
Garbage collector driver	8	9	0.9	55.6
Truck driver, heavy	132	9	14.7	88.9
Truck driver helper	18	15	1.2	100.0
Truck driver, light	75	5	15.0	60.0
Bus driver	19	1	19.0	100.0
Automobile service station attendant	53	1	53.0	0.0
Packager, hand	263	262	1.0	95.0
Packager, machine	16	0	n.a.	n.a.
Packer agricultural produce	105	115	0.9	96.5
Bridge of gantry-crane operator	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Industrial truck operator	124	5	24.8	2/

Table 47. (continued).

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Miscellaneous (cont'd)				
Laborer, stores	83	29	2.9	93.1
Bakery worker	31	7	4.4	100.0
Cutter, banana room	19	8	2.4	100.0
Material handler	530	308	1.7	92.5

1/ General occupational categories represent all openings registered with the State Job Service whether or not the individual occupations exceeded the cutoff for this report.

2/ Many job orders for this occupation were registered prior to the beginning of FY 1981 but placements were made during FY 1981 as a percentage of job openings received during FY 1981--exceeding 100.0 percent.

n.a. For occupations in which no openings were registered the ratios of applicants/openings and jobs filled/openings are not applicable.

Data Limitations

The reader, before drawing conclusions, should be aware of the limitations of the Job Service data presented above. The file of job openings may not be representative of all job vacancies in the labor market. Some employers do not use the State Job Service or only use it to fill vacancies in certain occupations. These employers may use alternative labor recruiting methods such as their own personnel offices, advertising, union halls, private employment agencies, or college recruitment. Professional occupations and jobs in which union hall hiring is frequently used may not be represented fully by the Job Service. The Job Service job file is fairly typical of most other occupational categories.

In summary, the State Job Service data can provide valuable clues to the supply/demand conditions existing in most occupations. The data are most useful when combined with other occupational indicators to confirm suspected supply/demand relationships.

APPENDIX II

Table 48. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN ALLEGANY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS 1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Allegany County	51,742	51,210	161	122	120	129	189
Alfred Town	6,191	6,060	56	10	24	41	41
(Alfred Village)	4,967	4,858	54	7	17	31	34
Allen Town	486	483	2	1	-	-	1
Alma Town	920	918	-	2	-	-	-
Almond Town	1,671	1,663	1	6	1	-	4
(Almond Village-part)	529	529	-	-	-	-	3
Amity Town	2,272	2,239	6	19	3	5	10
(Belmont Village)	1,024	1,005	4	9	3	3	2
Andover Town	1,956	1,950	3	2	-	1	6
(Andover Village)	1,120	1,119	-	-	-	1	1
Angelica Town	1,438	1,424	5	2	2	5	2
(Angelica Village)	982	974	-	1	2	5	1
Belfast Town	1,495	1,494	-	-	-	1	5
Birdsall Town	257	257	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivar Town	2,496	2,487	1	5	1	2	8
(Bolivar Village)	1,345	1,337	1	4	1	2	5
(Richburg Village-part)	139	139	-	-	-	-	3
Burns Town	1,211	1,206	-	-	5	-	-
(Canaseraga Village)	700	695	-	-	5	-	-
Caneadea Town	2,421	2,355	20	4	22	20	12
Centerville Town	696	693	-	-	-	3	3
Clarksville Town	938	936	1	-	1	-	4
Cuba Town	3,428	3,394	1	10	17	6	14
(Cuba Village)	1,739	1,714	-	8	12	5	7
Friendship Town	2,164	2,102	39	17	2	4	11
Genesee Town	1,787	1,782	4	-	1	-	4
Granger Town	508	505	-	3	-	-	1
Grove Town	497	489	-	3	-	5	-
Hume Town	2,040	2,032	-	4	4	-	15
(Fillmore Village)	563	563	-	-	-	-	5
Independence Town	1,138	1,134	-	3	1	-	5
New Hudson Town	669	667	-	2	-	-	5
Rushford Town	1,125	1,124	1	-	-	-	3
Scio Town	1,971	1,955	4	10	1	1	2

Table 48. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Ward Town	362	362	–	–	–	–	–
Wellsville Town	8,658	8,573	10	16	29	30	22
(Wellsville Village)	5,769	5,699	6	10	24	30	18
West Almond Town	357	356	1	–	–	–	–
Willing Town	1,451	1,446	–	1	4	–	8
Wirt Town	1,137	1,122	6	2	2	5	3
(Richburg Village-part)	355	354	–	–	–	1	1
Oil Spring Indian Reservation-part	2	2	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

Table 49. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Cattaraugus County	85,697	83,094	615	1,649	208	131	336
Olean City	18,207	17,682	358	52	79	36	88
Salamanca City	6,890	6,623	6	240	13	8	16
Allegany Town	8,619	8,497	37	22	47	16	27
(Allegany Village)	2,078	2,046	-	8	18	6	3
Ashford Town	1,922	1,857	48	9	1	7	11
Carrollton Town	1,566	1,541	2	11	-	12	13
(Limestown Village)	466	456	-	4	-	6	5
Cold Spring Town	708	693	-	14	1	-	4
Conewango Town	1,578	1,563	1	7	2	5	5
(East Randolph Village-part)	248	247	-	-	1	-	-
Dayton	1,981	1,965	-	10	2	4	5
(South Dayton Village)	661	656	-	1	-	4	4
East Otto Town	942	926	6	7	1	2	2
Ellicottville Town	1,677	1,669	1	2	5	-	7
(Ellicottville Village)	713	708	-	2	3	-	5
Farmersville Town	978	964	6	6	2	-	-
Franklinville Town	3,102	3,092	2	2	3	3	9
(Franklinville Village)	1,887	1,881	2	1	3	-	6
Freedom Town	1,840	1,825	8	3	2	2	11
Great Valley Town	2,014	1,947	26	19	8	14	21
Hinsdale Town	2,182	2.166	2	8	4	2	4
Humphrey Town	529	521	2	5	1	-	3
Ischua Town	775	772	-	2	1	-	-
Leon Town	1,055	1,051	-	4	-	-	-
Little Valley Town	1,830	1,798	2	29	-	1	8
(Little Valley Village)	1,203	1,186	2	14	-	1	1
Lyndon Town	610	594	12	2	1	1	6

Table 49. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Machias Town	2,058	2,050	-	6	1	1	4
Mansfield Town	784	782	-	2	-	-	3
Napoli Town	886	882	-	2	1	1	4
New Albion Town	2,156	2,150	-	6	-	-	12
(Cattaraugus Village)	1,200	1,199	-	1	-	-	6
Olean Town	2,130	2,109	8	1	10	2	15
Otto Town	828	826	-	1	1	-	1
Perrysburg Town	2,180	2,082	20	74	2	2	9
(Perrysburg Village)	405	402	-	3	-	-	-
Persia Town	2,442	2,402	1	34	1	4	15
(Gowanda Village-part)	1,864	1,825	-	34	1	4	14
Portville Town	4,486	4,412	48	9	12	5	15
(Portville Village)	1,136	1,111	15	5	2	3	7
Randolph Town	2,593	2,579	6	7	1	-	5
(East Randolph Village-part)	407	398	6	3	-	-	-
(Randolph Village)	1,398	1,395	-	3	-	-	4
Red House Town	110	101	8	1	-	-	-
Salamanca Town	608	601	-	6	1	-	3
South Valley Town	212	209	-	3	-	-	-
Yorkshire Town	3,620	3,602	5	7	4	2	6
(Delevan Village)	1,113	1,104	-	7	1	1	-
Allegany Indian Reservation	1,243	550	-	691	1	1	4
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation-part	352	7	-	345	-	-	-
Oil Springs Indian Reservation-part	4	4	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

Table 50. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Chautauqua County	146,925	142,928	1,901	357	374	1,365	2,266
Dunkirk City	15,310	13,902	518	31	49	810	1,147
Jamestown City	35,775	34,461	841	101	101	271	504
Arkwright Town	980	957	14	3	4	2	17
Busti Town	8,728	8,640	39	9	34	6	23
(Lakewood Village)	3,941	3,888	25	2	25	1	16
Carroll Town	3,579	3,568	-	11	-	-	7
Charlotte Town	1,494	1,479	5	5	4	1	6
(Sinclairville Village-part)	596	592	-	3	1	-	-
Chautauqua Town	4,728	4,693	4	4	13	14	30
(Mayville Village)	1,626	1,602	3	4	5	12	9
Cherry Creek Town	1,227	1,220	-	-	5	2	7
(Cherry Creek Village)	677	674	-	-	3	-	-
Clymer Town	1,484	1,481	1	1	1	-	-
Dunkirk Town	1,584	1,538	12	-	10	24	25
Ellery Town	4,617	4,583	16	11	3	4	19
(Bemus Point Village)	444	444	-	-	-	-	1
Ellicott Town	9,979	9,887	33	15	21	23	59
(Celoron Village)	1,405	1,387	2	6	6	4	4
(Falconer Village)	2,778	2,749	11	3	7	8	31
Ellington Town	1,690	1,677	-	10	2	1	7
French Creek Town	878	878	-	-	-	-	1
Gerry Town	2,022	2,016	1	1	4	0	4
(Sinclairville Village-part)	176	176	-	-	-	-	-
Hanover Town	7,876	7,686	89	58	12	31	57
(Forestville Village)	804	800	-	-	4	-	9
(Silver Creek Village)	3,088	3,024	36	11	7	10	21
Harmony Town	2,121	2,107	-	8	1	5	2
(Panama Village)	511	505	-	1	1	4	2
Kiantone Town	1,443	1,421	4	10	6	2	1

Table 50. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Mina Town	1,245	1,239	3	1	2	-	-
North Harmony Town	2,263	2,253	-	5	4	1	3
Poland Town	2,639	2,631	1	4	3	-	3
Pomfret Town	14,992	14,547	259	18	69	99	162
(Fredonia Village)	11,126	10,770	189	12	65	90	107
Portland Town	4,433	4,367	23	12	9	22	62
(Brocton Village)	1,416	1,392	13	3	1	7	32
Ripley Town	3,229	3,211	-	5	4	9	8
Sheridan Town	2,659	2,628	17	8	2	4	18
Sherman Town	1,490	1,488	-	2	-	-	3
(Sherman Village)	775	774	-	1	-	-	3
Stockton Town	2,331	2,317	4	4	-	6	12
(Cassadaga Village)	821	821	-	-	-	-	-
Villenova Town	1,061	1,055	-	6	-	-	-
Westfield Town	5,054	4,996	17	2	11	28	79
(Westfield Village)	3,446	3,397	15	2	11	21	69
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation-part	14	2	-	12	-	-	-

NOTE: Counts of population by race and of Spanish origin are provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

Table 51. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
		Southern Tier West Region			
Total	284,364	20,162	60,424	166,136	37,642
White	277,232	19,388	58,371	162,250	37,223
Black	2,677	251	758	1,483	185
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	2,128	224	633	1,124	147
Asian or Pacific Islander	702	86	190	394	32
Other	1,625	213	472	885	55
Spanish origin	2,791	359	789	1,507	136
White	1,453	184	406	764	99
Black	48	5	13	26	4
		Allegany County			
Total	51,742	3,753	10,886	31,124	5,979
White	51,210	3,714	10,742	30,801	5,953
Black	161	10	34	106	11
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	122	12	34	70	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	120	7	39	71	3
Other	129	10	37	76	6
Spanish origin	189	17	35	118	19
White	155	14	29	93	19
Black	-	-	-	-	-
		Cattaraugus County			
Total	85,697	6,386	19,298	49,229	10,784
White	83,094	6,101	18,525	47,877	10,591
Black	615	68	182	310	55
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	1,649	173	507	848	121
Asian or Pacific Islander	208	29	41	127	11
Other	131	15	43	67	6
Spanish origin	336	30	106	175	25
White	249	28	74	126	21
Black	16	-	4	9	3

Table 51. (continued)

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
		Chautauqua County			
Total	146,925	10,023	30,240	85,783	20,879
White	142,928	9,573	29,104	83,572	20,679
Black	1,901	173	542	1,067	119
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	357	39	92	206	20
Asian or Pacific Islander	374	50	110	196	18
Other	1,365	188	392	742	43
Spanish origin	2,266	312	648	1,214	92
White	1,049	142	303	545	59
Black	32	5	9	17	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX IV

Table 52. MONTHLY COUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM SOUTHERN TIER WEST REGION AND ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
			Southern Tier West Region		
January	16,117	11,290	3,242	20	1,565
February	17,106	11,317	4,068	12	1,709
March	16,505	11,284	3,650	20	1,551
April	16,857	11,221	4,129	18	1,489
May	15,789	11,108	3,271	20	1,390
June	16,288	11,304	3,555	15	1,414
July	16,244	11,371	3,462	16	1,395
August	16,079	11,466	2,994	14	1,605
September	15,296	11,301	2,258	14	1,723
October	16,363	11,364	3,262	8	1,729
November	17,143	11,383	4,063	16	1,681
December	17,550	11,521	4,252	17	1,760
12-month average	16,445	11,328	3,517	16	1,584
			Allegany County		
January	4,156	2,849	837	2	468
February	4,530	2,851	1,178	-	501
March	4,363	2,820	1,067	2	474
April	4,728	2,843	1,402	3	480
May	4,325	2,824	1,087	-	414
June	4,318	2,826	1,051	3	438
July	4,214	2,878	966	3	367
August	4,393	2,865	1,034	3	491
September	4,316	2,885	804	4	623
October	4,473	2,916	1,002	2	553
November	4,837	2,882	1,387	3	565
December	4,289	2,942	802	-	545
12-month average	4,412	2,865	1,051	2	493
			Cattaraugus County		
January	3,516	2,726	366	9	415
February	3,611	2,724	362	5	520
March	3,586	2,782	370	9	425
April	3,690	2,734	529	5	422
May	3,660	2,728	519	7	406
June	3,638	2,853	396	3	386
July	3,753	2,806	547	13	387
August	3,731	2,892	419	3	417
September	3,597	2,849	332	5	411
October	3,748	2,853	441	3	451
November	3,692	2,893	436	8	355
December	3,748	2,916	406	6	420
12-month average	3,664	2,813	427	6	418

Table 52. (continued)

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
Chautauqua County					
January	8,445	5,715	2,039	9	682
February	8,965	5,742	2,528	7	688
March	8,556	5,682	2,213	9	652
April	8,439	5,644	2,198	10	587
May	7,804	5,556	1,665	13	570
June	8,332	5,625	2,108	9	590
July	8,277	5,687	1,949	-	641
August	7,955	5,709	1,541	8	697
September	7,383	5,567	1,122	5	689
October	8,142	5,595	1,819	3	725
November	8,614	5,608	2,240	5	761
December	9,513	5,663	3,044	11	795
12-month average	8,369	5,649	2,039	7	673

APPENDIX V

Table 53. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN ALLEGANY, CATTARAUGUS, AND CHAUTAUQUA COUNTIES 1980 - 1981

(Percent)

County and school district	Black (Not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Allegany County	0.4	0.1	0.5	99.0
Alfred Almond	0.6	-	0.3	99.1
Andover	-	-	-	100.0
Angelica	0.8	0.5	1.5	97.3
Belfast	-	0.2	0.2	99.6
Belmont	1.1	0.7	-	98.2
Bolivar	0.6	0.1	-	99.3
Canaseraga	-	-	1.9	98.1
Cuba	0.1	0.4	0.5	99.0
Fillmore	0.2	-	1.2	98.6
Friendship	2.8	-	-	97.2
Richburg	1.5	-	-	98.5
Rushford	0.2	-	-	99.8
Scio	-	-	-	100.0
Wellsville	-	0.1	0.8	99.1
Whitesville	-	-	-	100.0
Cattaraugus County	0.7	0.1	4.8	94.3
Allegany	0.8	0.6	2.1	96.5
Cattaraugus	0.1	0.1	-	99.8
Childrens Home	7.7	-	3.8	88.5
Ellicottville	0.1	0.3	4.2	95.4
Franklinville	0.5	-	-	99.5
Gowanda	0.6	0.2	24.9	74.4
Hinsdale	0.5	-	0.5	99.1
Limestone	0.3	1.3	3.0	95.4
Little Valley	-	-	1.3	98.7
Olean	2.5	*	0.4	97.0
Pioneer	0.2	*	0.3	99.6
Portville	1.0	-	0.1	98.9
Randolph	*	-	-	99.9
Salamanca	-	-	16.9	83.1
West Valley	1.3	-	0.7	97.9
Chautauqua County	1.8	1.9	1.1	95.2
Bemus Point	0.7	-	0.2	99.1
Brockton	0.6	1.0	0.1	98.3
Cassadaga Valley	0.5	0.3	0.4	98.9
Chautauqua	0.6	-	-	99.4
Clymer	-	-	0.5	99.6
Dunkirk	6.9	13.4	0.3	79.4
Falconer	0.2	0.2	0.6	99.0

Table 53. (continued)

County and school district	Black (Not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Chautauqua County (continued)				
Forestville	1.1	1.9	0.2	96.8
Fredonia	0.5	0.8	1.1	97.6
Frewsbury	-	-	0.4	99.6
Jamestown	3.5	1.3	0.8	94.5
Mayville	-	1.1	0.6	98.3
Panama	0.1	-	0.1	99.8
Pine Valley	0.1	-	0.6	99.3
Ripley	-	0.7	0.2	99.2
Sherman	-	0.2	0.6	99.2
Silver Creek	1.7	0.5	10.1	87.7
Southwestern	0.6	0.1	1.0	98.3
Westfield	0.3	2.3	1.0	96.4

APPENDIX VI

Table 54. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING ALLEGANY COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	10,736
Rural	41,006
Families	12,297
Households	16,505

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	13,042	7,055	5,987
Married	21,805	10,910	10,895
Separated	718	322	396
Widowed	2,830	477	2,353
Divorced	1,585	681	904

3.

Housing units (all types)	20,737
Urban	2,856
Rural	17,881
Year-round housing units*	17,869
Occupied	16,505
Vacant	1,364
Seasonal/migratory units	2,868

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,523	2,091	1,432
2 persons	5,118	3,980	1,138
3 persons	2,741	2,059	682
4 persons	2,565	2,089	476
5 persons	1,459	1,200	259
6+ persons	1,099	877	222

---

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	573
10,000 - 14,999	742
15,000 - 19,999	1,008
20,000 - 24,999	1,196
25,000 - 29,999	1,016
30,000 - 34,999	858
35,000 - 39,999	654
40,000 - 49,999	859
50,000 - 79,999	691
80,000 - 99,999	62
100,000 - 149,999	28
150,000 - 199,999	4
200,000+	3
Median value	26,600

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	16,400	12,235	4,165
Black	31	16	15
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	35	22	13
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	15	5
Other	19	8	11
Spanish origin householders	53	34	19
White	48	31	17
Black	-	-	-

Table 55. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

1. Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	29,548
Rural	56,149
Families	21,795
Households	29,280

2. Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	17,100	9,104	7,996
Married	37,350	18,752	18,778
Separated	1,391	596	795
Widowed	5,650	1,034	4,616
Divorced	3,219	1,346	1,873

3. Housing units (all types)	34,851
Urban	11,390
Rural	23,461
Year-round housing units*	31,678
Occupied	29,280
Vacant	2,398
Seasonal/migrant units	3,173

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	6,603	3,636	2,967
2 persons	8,780	6,816	1,964
3 persons	4,790	3,672	1,118
4 persons	4,647	3,728	919
5 persons	2,562	2,123	439
6+ persons	1,898	1,561	337

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* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	860
10,000 - 14,999	1,235
15,000 - 19,999	1,780
20,000 - 24,999	2,210
25,000 - 29,999	1,923
30,000 - 34,999	1,744
35,000 - 39,999	1,296
40,000 - 49,999	1,640
50,000 - 79,999	1,531
80,000 - 99,999	164
100,000 - 149,999	88
150,000 - 199,999	7
200,000+	7
Median value	28,000

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	28,517	21,086	7,431
Black	187	95	92
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	499	308	191
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	29	16
Other	32	18	14
Spanish origin householders	98	56	42
White	75	40	35
Black	9	6	3

Table 56. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

1. Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	78,144
Rural	68,781
Families	38,679
Households	52,817

2. Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	29,358	15,662	13,696
Married	66,994	33,516	33,478
Separated	2,096	873	1,223
Widowed	10,342	1,693	8,649
Divorced	5,981	2,499	3,482

3. Housing units (all types)	60,905
Urban	31,565
Rural	29,340
Year-round housing units*	56,532
Occupied	52,817
Vacant	3,715
Seasonal/migratory units	4,373

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	12,365	6,344	6,021
2 persons	16,923	12,675	4,248
3 persons	8,784	6,525	2,259
4 persons	7,977	6,390	1,587
5 persons	4,131	3,411	720
6+ persons	2,637	2,070	567

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* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	908
10,000 - 14,999	1,763
15,000 - 19,999	2,598
20,000 - 24,999	3,352
25,000 - 29,999	3,196
30,000 - 34,999	3,177
35,000 - 39,999	2,423
40,000 - 49,999	3,657
50,000 - 79,999	3,980
80,000 - 99,999	566
100,000 - 149,999	371
150,000 - 199,999	49
200,000+	27
Median value	31,900

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	51,723	36,925	14,798
Black	548	262	286
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	93	42	51
Asian/Pacific Islander	87	55	32
Other	366	131	235
Spanish origin householders	620	245	375
White	287	123	164
Black	8	4	4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery,
 equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

- General building construction
- Heavy construction
- Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
  - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  - General merchandise
  - Food
  - Automobiles and service stations
  - Apparel and accessories
  - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  - Eating and drinking places
  - Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   - a. death,
   - b. continued absence from the home,
   - c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   - d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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